IAL NOTICES

MEETING.

Annual Meeting.
l meeting of the Atlanta Leo-
ation will be held at 4 p. m.
ptember 5th, at the Young
ry. Officers will be elected
uing year.
FRANK WELDON,
President.
ARTER, Secretary.

NOUNCEMENTS.

For Councilmen.
e myself a candidate for
from the first ward, subject
ary. S. P. MONCRIEF.

lly announce my candidacy
n from the north side, sub-
primary.
HARVEY JOHNSON.
lly announce my candidacy
rom the Fifth ward, subject
ary. A. Q. ADAMS.

ndidate for councilman from
rd, subject to the action of
tic primary.
J. A. HUTCHISON.

nnounce myself as a candi-
ncil from the fourth ward,
e white primary to be held
GEORGE S. BROWN.

E WEATHER.

September 3.—Forecast till 8 p.
Monday and Tuesday; fresh
becoming variable.
na—Fair Monday and Tuesday,
thunderstorms Monday in
fresh easterly winds.
lina—Thunderstorms Monday;
n northern, probably thunder-
thern portion; fresh easterly
in northwest, probably thun-
southeast portion Monday and
ble winds.
ida—Local showers and thun-
day and Tuesday; fresh north-
da—Thunderstorms Monday and
ay; variable winds.
Mississippi—Fair in northern,
rs and thunderstorms in south-
onday and Tuesday; variable
r in western, probably showers
rms in eastern portion Mon-
y; fresh variable winds.
Western Texas—Generally fair
esday; fresh southerly winds.
Kentucky—Generally fair and
Monday and Tuesday; varia-

eport for Yesterday
perature..... 80
imperature..... 74
ature..... 80
ature..... 71
..... 90
January 1st..... 7.59
J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Range Completed.
Ga., September 3.—(Spe-
ard's rifle range has been
boys are shooting today
e scores are creditable. It
th all the appliances nec-
t-class range.

SWIFT,
AGENT.
DERTAKER.
or. Telephone 240.

sale of Library
on premises,
v afternoon at

HENDRIX.
rth side residences, one near
which I can sell to the ad-
ser; both in first-class neigh-
fronting 108 feet on Fort street,
hich I must sell. Don't think
thing in these properties and
them. J. C. HENDRIX.

WEST & CO.,
Estate Agents.
venue, improved lot 80x150,
reet, improved lot 50x130,
16-r. house, Washington
date, $3,000.
20x80, Decatur street,
$2,000.
50x145, corner, improved,
$2,600.
nue, 50x150, beautiful, elec-
ved street, water and gas.
le offer takes it.
r factory site, South Car-
a river, extra attractive.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
18 Pryor Street.

V. ADAIR,
e and Renting Agent.
REET, KIMBALL HOUSE.
t will soon be at hand, and
of attractive store rooms
the business man who con-
ting or making change in
for rent on every good bus-
f the city and suitable for
iness, ranging in price from
to $500. See me.
ood homes in every part of
enable you to make selec-
be what you want. Get my
list and let me fill your
W. ADAIR, 14 Wall St.

want a choice
gton, Pryor or
Street lot, at-
ction sale Tues-
otember 5th, at
n. Street paved,
gas and sewer.
urman, Adm'r.,
74, 12 W. Ala-
reet.

P. ANSLEY
or to ANSLEY BROS.
TE, RENTS AND LOANS
EER AND APPRAISER.
INSURANCE.
East Alabama St.

& Will S. Ansley,
ATE AND LOANS.
ast Alabama Street.
Atlanta, Ga.
Kinds of City and Subur-
y, Farms, Mineral and
ds.
PPINGTON, is with us.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXII ATLANTA, GA. TUESDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 5 1899—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FRANCE SEES BLOODY CLIMAX TO THE TRIAL OF DREYFUS

Either for or Against Prisoner the Verdict Will Be Followed by Disorder.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN DANGER

Enemies of the Army Warned by Anti-Dreyfus Organs.

EVIDENT IMPOSTER ACCUSES DREYFUS

Cernuschi, Looking Like a Butler and Claiming Connection with Royal Family, Is Allowed To Turn Tide Against Prisoner.

Rennes, September 4.—As the end of the Dreyfus courtmartial trial comes within sight the French government is beginning to display a fear that the verdict will give rise to troubles, and orders have just been received by two regiments of infantry and one cavalry regiment, already within hail of Rennes, to hold themselves in readiness to march on the town at the first sign of disorder, to occupy all strategical points and to repress manifestations in their inception.

The local anti-Dreyfus organs, by their anti-foreign articles, have already singled out foreigners as enemies of the country, and there is little doubt that foreign journalists will be the first victims of the violence of the mob—not so much Anglo-Saxon as Austrian, German and Russian Jews, who form a majority of the press representation of their respective countries.

Today's session opened rather badly for Captain Dreyfus, as a surprise was sprung upon the defense in the advent of an Austrian political refugee, Eugene Cernuschi, who came out with a flat-footed denunciation of the accused, which, even though it may eventually be proved a pure fairy tale, is bound for the moment to exercise a malignant influence upon the French people, who have not seen Cernuschi and are thus unable to form a personal opinion of the man who launched these direct accusations against Captain Dreyfus.

Cernuschi's appearance is undeniably against him. Nobody even suspects that he is what he claims to be, a scion of the royal Servian house. On the contrary, one would take him to be a groom dressed in his best Sunday suit.

It was remarked that as soon as he had delivered his testimony and M. Labori had asked to have him put on oath at tomorrow's session behind closed doors in order that he might be punished, if guilty of perjury, he left the courtroom and was not seen again.

His Letter Was Perfect.

Cernuschi's testimony which was in the form of a letter to the president of the courtmartial, Colonel Jouaust, was most unequivocal. He claimed that on three distinct occasions, twice in France, and once at Geneva, he was told by a high placed foreign officer that Dreyfus had communicated treasonable documents to a foreign power.

In the third instance Cernuschi said the officer showed him documents emanating from Dreyfus, and that this officer left France hurriedly two days prior to the arrest of Captain Dreyfus.

The allusion was evidently to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the military attache of the German embassy in Paris in 1894, whose movements were coincident with those described as the movements of the officer of Cernuschi's deposition.

Now this evidence is of transcendent importance to the prosecution, and it is incredible unless Cernuschi is proving to be a humbug, that the government commissary, Major Carriere, should have admitted that he had received a letter from him offering important testimony and thrown it aside on the ground of its coming from a political refugee.

The deposition evoked expressions of incredulity. One suspicious feature was the fact that although the witness said he could not speak French fluently, his letter to Colonel Jouaust, asking an opportunity to testify was drawn up in perfect French. He explained that he had been assisted by his wife in writing the letter.

This introduction of a foreigner as a witness for the prosecution gave M. Labori an opportunity to submit the most important request he has made throughout the trial, a request which if granted by Colonel Jouaust, though this is extremely doubtful, would certainly have momentous consequences.

May Apply to Germany.

M. Labori announced his intention, in view of the steps taken by the prosecution in calling foreign evidence, to ask that inquiry should be made through the regular diplomatic channels as to whether the documents mentioned in the bordereau were actually communicated, and if so, by whom?

This involves an application to the German government, which the courtmartial is scarcely likely to approve. In any case, the application

Continued on Seventh Page.

FIGHT ON EVANS IS RENEWED.

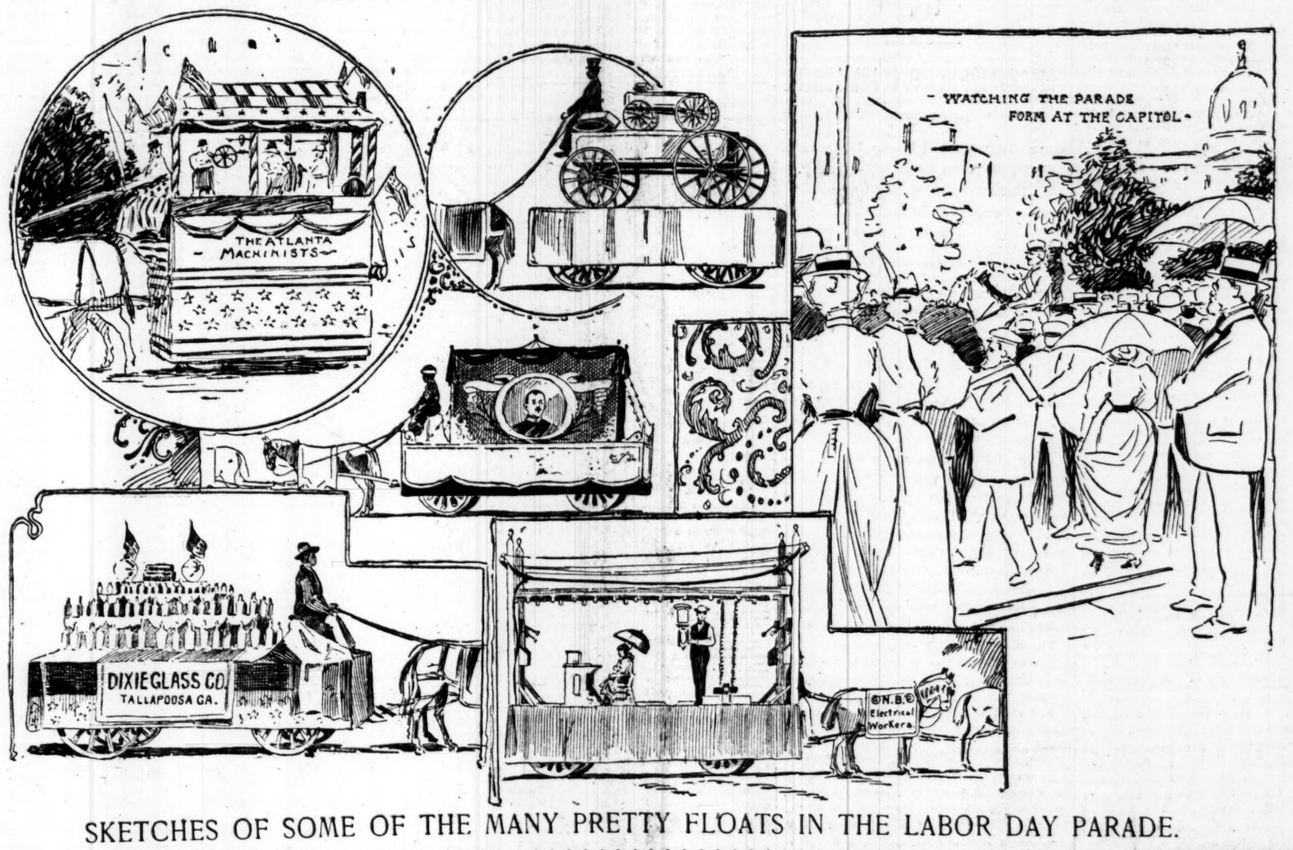
Chattanooga Has Another Candidate in Race for Mayor.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 4.—(Special.)—A few days ago the republican city executive committee met and decided not to nominate a candidate for mayor, but to fuse with the independent democrats on a city ticket on a platform declaring for the maintenance of the city ordinance closing the saloons at 10 o'clock p. m.

The straight outs, who are the anti-Evanites, decided they would not abide by this sell-out of their party, and a mass convention was held tonight for the purpose of reorganizing in opposition to the Evans wing. A large crowd was present, a full city committee was chosen and Joseph Wasman, a well-known merchant, was nominated for mayor.

A RED LETTER LABOR DAY; BIG PARADE, FINE SPEECHES

Great Weather Greeted a Great Day, and the Streets Were Thronged.



SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE MANY PRETTY FLOATS IN THE LABOR DAY PARADE.

MANY MAGNIFICENT FLOATS

T. R. Sawtell's Exhibit Attracted Much Attention.

FEDERATION OF TRADES HAD SPONSOR

Miss Aline Lathrop, a Young Woman of Striking Beauty, Took the Role—Largest Labor Celebration That Ever Occurred in Atlanta.

In thorough keeping with the brilliant autumn Monday was the splendid Labor Day parade and the equally magnificent Labor Day crowds yesterday, both in the city and at Grant park.

At no previous time in the history of Atlanta has this jubilee day of workers been so completely and so harmoniously observed. Flawless in every detail, and every detail arranged to perfection, there existed every reason why the celebration of the day should have been a superlatively successful one.

Not only were those directly interested fully enthusiastic and lending every effort to crown the day with success, but additionally every citizen of Atlanta appeared to feel the same inspired interest, and to display it eagerly—from the start of the parade to finish of the exercises at the park.

Although the procession moved almost directly on time, long before the hour set for the progress of the long array of floats and carriages the streets were thronged—were packed and jammed—with those struggling for vantage points from which to observe the pageant of labor's representatives.

Despite the fact that saloons were equally open with those places at which non-intoxicants could be secured, there were even fewer evidences of spirituous excess than ordinarily exist on the streets. Orderly almost to monotony were the crowds on the streets, and as good-natured as they were sober.

The floats were not only exceptionally elaborate, but were exceedingly artistic. Red, white and blue predominated patriotically, and the decorations were plentiful on every display. Many of them were absolutely unique; all were interesting. So varied, indeed, were the designs, that it is found difficult to reproduce them too faithfully. Artists Wilkinson and Henderson, however, succeeded in catching pen-shots of a number of floats as they passed.

Various Divisions Assemble.

At 9 o'clock, in accordance with the official order of Chief Marshal of the Day P. H. Moore, the various organizations forming the five divisions of the parade began assembling on the streets about the capitol.

Everything being in readiness, the procession moved at 10:20 o'clock. The first division, which formed in front of the Mitchell street entrance to the capitol, started promptly at the command of the marshal of the day, and the other divisions fell into line in regular order.

The line of march was as follows:

From the state capitol down Mitchell street to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Alabama, up Alabama to Broad, down Broad to Marietta, out Marietta to Walton. At Walton the line wheeled and counter-marched on Marietta to Peachtree, up Peachtree to North Pryor, down Pryor to Decatur, up Decatur to Broad, down Broad to Alabama, down Alabama to South Pryor, where the procession disbanded.

Orders in the Parade.

The five divisions composing the parade were under the direct supervision of Chief Marshal of the Day P. H. Moore. He was assisted by the following aides:

John T. Haunson, chief of staff, in charge of the first division; William Robinson, in charge of the second division; G. H. Flournoy, in charge of the third division; A. J. McGee, in charge of the fourth division, and J. R. Penny, in charge of the fifth division.

The following composed the various divisions:

First Division.

Platoon of ten mounted police, in command of Captain Henry H. Jennings.

Fifth Regiment band.

Chief marshal of the day, Pat H. Moore, wearing the ensign of his office and mounted on a gray horse.

Speakers and guests and reception committee in carriages.

First carriage—Governor Allen D. Candler, Committeemen Mike Riley and William Strauss; Guest E. W. Martin.

Second carriage—Mayor James G. Woodward, Committeemen Frank L. McGruder, J. N. Porter and John Black.

Third carriage—Orator of the Day Jerome Jones, Committeemen H. F. Garrett and D. M. Vining; Guest C. T. Ladson.

Fourth carriage—Speakers Clark Howell and C. A. Collier, Committeemen J. W. Bridwell and Thomas Gowan.

Fifth carriage—Business Men's League: Harvey Johnson, M. T. LaHatte, H. H. Cabaniss and Committeeman Dennis Lindsey.

Sixth and seventh carriages—Specially invited guests.

Federation of Trades' Float.

Then came the Atlanta Federation of Trades carriage with Miss Aline Lathrop, the sponsor for the organization. The carriage was handsomely decorated, and was surrounded by twenty-four small

POPULAR OVATION AWAITS JIMINEZ

Revolutionary Leader Is Confident of Every Success.

HE REACHES PUERTO PLATA

Enthusiasm in San Domingo Over His Arrival Is General.

LAST EFFORT FOR FIGUERO FAILS

The Surrender of General Pichardo Marks the Complete Downfall of the Government.

Cape Haytien, September 4.—General Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant for the presidency of the republic of San Dominigo, arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Georges Croise, from Baracca, accompanied by his son and several friends.

In the course of a brief interview General Jiminez said that his plans were progressing favorably and that Georges Croise would sail tonight for Puerto Plata, where he intends to rest a day or two before continuing his journey to the capital of San Domingo.

In the expectation of the early arrival of General Jiminez at Puerto Plata elaborate preparations, it is understood, are being made to give him a brilliant reception. The enthusiasm is universal and the people are anxiously awaiting his advent upon the scene.

It is known that he will arrive there by a special steamer early tomorrow. Senor Vasquez, a delegate of the provisional government, arrived at Puerto Plata this evening at the head of a deputation of seven, whose presence will add eclat to the reception.

News from Guayabin announces the surrender of General Pichardo, governor of Monte Christi, who was encamped near Billa Lobos, in the hills, with infantry and artillery, endeavoring to sustain the fallen government of Figeruco.

The steamer Georges Croise with the Jiminez party on board, reached Baracoa yesterday, the Dominican revolutionary leader expecting to take passage there for San Domingo. The expedition, however, was detained.

General Jiminez was surprised to find his party jailed and an order for their release could not be obtained. The wire being down it was impossible to communicate with Santiago.

Jiminez was greatly disappointed, and said he had positive assurance from General Wood that there would be no difficulty in procuring their release.

CANNIBALS ARE RECOVERING.

Norwegian Consul at Charleston Investigates Man-Eating Story.

Charleston, S. C., September 4.—(Special.)—Consul Witte, for the government of Norway, made a report today of the cannibalism reported from the raft of the Norwegian bark Drote, and forwarded it to the consul geenral in New York. The substance of the report will be cabled to Norway.

Consul Witte saw Andersen and Thomas, the survivors, and got their story. He is unable tonight to say if the courts of Norway will deal with the men. He has been instructed to make a rigid investigation and will be governed by subsequent orders from Norway, which will not come until full reports have been sent in. The consul here personally believes that nothing can be done by the government, though he does not speak officially. What he gathered from the men today was substantially the same as reports published already. The name of the man killed was Max Hoffman. He was a seaman. Captain Sorensen, of the Drote, perished when the vessel was split in two. Andersen and Thomas are recovering slowly.

With good care they can be saved. Consul Witte has wired to New York to ask about sending the men there as soon as they can be moved with safety.

MAKING WHISKY MEN UNEASY.

Chattanooga Judge Delivers Warm Charge to Grand Jury.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 4.—(Special.)—Judge Estill in the circuit court today threw hot shot into the whisky men who have been doing business on Sunday.

In his charge to the grand jury he said this business had to stop and it would be well for the jury to go to work on it at once. The good people of the city he said had put up with this open violation of the law just as long as they were going to and he warned the jury that they must act promptly and fearlessly or he would know the reason why.

This position by the judge, together with the visit of Sam Jones yesterday, has put the whisky men in quite a state of mind to know exactly where "they are at."

TARHEEL QUAKERS SCARED.

Evangelist from Ohio Reveals Dream to North Carolinians.

Greensboro, N. C., September 4.—(Special.)—T. C. Hodgins, a Quaker evangelist, who declares the Lord appeared to him in a vision in Ohio and told him that all North Carolina Quakers were going to hell, is creating a great sensation by his preaching here. He wishes to check this exodus, he says, and he is urging absolute sanctification.

LIGHTNING WRECKS RESIDENCE

Home of an Opelika Capitalist Struck by an Electric Bolt.

Opelika, Ala., September 4.—(Special.)—During a violent thunder storm last night lightning struck the handsome residence of C. P. D. Taylor, a capitalist of this city and tore the roof into atoms.

The building was set on fire but the flames were subdued. The house was wrecked.

GIVES HIS CHILD MORPHINE.

Father's Mistake Causes the Death of His Young Son.

Greensboro, N. C., September 4.—(Special.)—C. R. Doggett, a prominent citizen of Brown precinct, this county, today administered by mistake morphine instead of calomel to his three-year-old son, killing the latter almost immediately.

DEMOCRATS RALLY AT COOPER UNION

Chicago Platform and Bryan Strongly Indorsed.

TARVIN AND LENTZ SPEAK

The Gathering One of the Most Successful Ever Held in New York.

BRYAN'S NAME CHEERED FREQUENTLY

Judge Tarvin Declares Chicago Platform Is the Demand That Every Man Be Given a Chance To Do the Best He Can in the Race of Life.

New York, September 4.—(Special.)—The Chicago platform democrats held a meeting tonight in Cooper Union, addressed by ex-Judge James Tarvin, of Covington, Ky., and Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio.

Both of them declared for the re-nomination of William J. Bryan and against the policy of President McKinley in the Philippines. Cooper Union was crowded to its capacity with an appreciative audience.

Judge Tarvin, the first speaker, had to pause many times on account of the enthusiasm of the audience, which applauded every point of his speech. He said in part:

We protest against legislation that tends to interfere with or to obstruct the operation of natural law. We protest against legislation that tends to distribute the fruits of labor in a manner different from that provided by natural law. We prefer that the fruits of men's labor be distributed in accordance with the laws of God instead of the laws of Hanna.

"The Chicago platform is a demand that every man be given a chance to do the best he can for himself in the race of life without legislative discrimination against him. The democratic party, as organized today, is in line with the principles of the Chicago platform. As long as it remains in that position the laborer and the producer ought to support it; when it departs from that position the laborer and the producer ought to oppose it.

I believe the democratic organization of the nation (not of this city) stands today as representative of the laborers and the producers. I believe it will so stand in 1900, and that we will have then the same battle as in 1896 and under the same leader.

At the conclusion of Judge Tarvin's speech resolutions were read indorsing the whole Chicago platform and each of its specific details, recognizing William J. Bryan as the leader of the democracy and the exponent of the principles contained in the Chicago platform and pledging the earnest efforts and endeavors of those present to the presidency of the United States in 1900, declaring that the war against the Philippines is a grossly immoral assault on American principles of government and a brutal attempt to crush a weak people who are bravely contending for the exercise of the natural and God-given rights of self-government.

The resolutions condemning the action of President McKinley in relation to the Philippines as a gross perversion of the power given him and calling upon all lovers of liberty to do their utmost to preserve the spirit of freedom that inspired the fathers of the country and which is being threatened by the un-American desire for foreign conquest, declaring in opposition to entering into alliance with foreign kingdoms and empires, holding that all trusts are destructive of industrial and individual liberty, favoring the abolition of all special privileges and governmental ownership and operation of all monopolies, recognizing that the liberty of the American people is being destroyed and urging the nomination and election of W. J. Bryan that the people's government shall not perish from the earth.

The resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

TILLMAN ADDRESSES LEAGUE.

Carolina Senator Speaks at Second Session of Bimetallists.

Providence, R. I., September 4.—The second meeting of the New England Bimetallic League at Crescent Park this afternoon was very largely attended, and representatives democrats from all the New England states occupied the platform.

Resolutions declaring for free silver, against militarism and urging the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for president were unanimously adopted.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was then introduced.

Mr. Tillman said: "If it was right to free Cuba because Spain was shooting Cubans to death, how is it to be reconciled with the fact that the United States, which now owns the Philippines, are now shooting the Filipinos to death."

He said that he believed the president is honest in his belief that he is doing his duty, but claimed that he only looked at the one fact that the United States bought these islands from Spain.

He asked where the honor was in the Philippine war. South Carolina will at any time send as many men in proportion to its population as any state to any war of decency and honor, but it will not send a regiment to the Philippines.

LEE'S HISTORY IS REJECTED.

Chattanooga Finds a Story Too Partial to the South.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 4.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the city school board tonight Lee's history, adopted by the state board for the public schools, was rejected on the ground that the history leaned with too much partiality to the south, and was therefore not a correct history of the events of the civil war.

CARTER'S FRIENDS BECOME AGGRESSIVE

They Say Sentence of Courtmartial Will Never Be Approved.

CONSPIRACY IS INTIMATED

Contractors Made a Combination by Which They Won Out.

DISCLOSURES ARE NOW THREATENED

Defendant's Attorneys Are Taking on New Life and Pushing Their Work Hard.

Washington, September 4.—(Special.)—Agitators of the now notorious case of Captain O. M. Carter are slowly but surely crowding Dreyfus from the front page of the leading newspapers, and relegating the French military scandal to the patent-inside department. Captain Carter's attorneys are showing more courage and determination in pressing their case before the public, and are declaring with apparent confidence that the sentence of the courtmartial will never be approved by the president.

It is said that Captain Carter threatens to make disclosures which will trouble several men high in authority.

If the facts could be brought out, it is said that a gigantic combination controlling nearly all of the big river and harbor contracts would be disclosed. The statement has never been published before, but I give it as I received it from a near relative of one of the largest contractors for river and harbor improvements.

Long before the Carter scandal was unearthed, a combination was formed, so it is said, to control all of the big contracts for river and harbor work. The combine apparently into a lively competition for such work as the improvement in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston and other large harbors. By a previous agreement between the members of the combine, the work was apportioned out so that each man received his share of the spoils. In other words, it was decided in advance which one should submit the lowest bid on certain work. Then the other contractors adjusted their bids so as to make the competition appear close, without underbidding the firm originally selected to receive the contract.

There may or may not be good ground for the allegation that Savannah was one of the places included in the combination, but the statement to that effect comes so direct that it is worthy of official investigation. It is easy to understand what a powerful influence such a combination might exercise, not only in local affairs, but also in national matters. It is evident that Captain Carter and his friends are becoming more aggressive every day, and they must have some assurance from headquarters that there is still hope for the accused, or else they are putting up a very artistic bluff.

boys, all wearing overalls and holding bright colored streamers, attached to a center piece in the carriage.

The sponsor presented a charming appearance, and was crowned with a gilt wreath. The carriage was drawn by a pair of spirited high-steppers, and was one of the handsomest turnouts in the entire procession. The float was specially designed by Committeeman J. R. Penny, who had complete charge of getting it up.

Following the sponsor's carriage came the Atlanta Federation of Trades delegates dressed in white. The federation presented a fine appearance, and had a number of men in line.

After them came the Glassblowers' Union float of the Glassblowers Union of Tallapoosa. It represented the best work of the members of the union, and was an unusually interesting display.

The members of the union followed closely after the float. The men were well drilled, and appeared to excellent advantage. All wore uniforms of white duck pants and blue coats, and carried hand glass canes.

The Stone Mountain Granite Cutters' Union came next and made a fine appearance. The men were all dressed in a special uniform and marched in a double line. Redan Granite Cutters' Union also made a fine showing. There were forty-six members in line, and all wore gray alpine hats. The Lithonia Granite Cutters' Union made an excellent appearance and the Atlanta branch of granite cutters made a good showing.

The division was completed by the magnificent display of the Sawtell company. This display consisted of nine floats and two special carriages. Each float represented some special department of the packing business. In fact, among the attractions of the big Labor Day parade yesterday, none attracted more attention than the contribution made to it by Mr. T. R. Sawtell, the great meat king of Georgia.

With his accustomed enterprise, Mr. Sawtell decided that the occasion would be a good one on which to display what a poor boy could accomplish right here in Atlanta. But a few years ago Mr. Sawtell was a country boy in Carroll county, cut off, apparently, from all chance of progress. He visited the big city, he went to work, and while others were planning and complaining, this boy had grown into manhood, and had in full operation a packing house, with ice factory and all other necessary attachments, and had become to Atlanta what Armour is to Chicago. The strangest part of it all is, that he did not appreciate what he had done, and was astonished when people began to notice his work as being especially noteworthy.

In the parade yesterday the packing house of Mr. Sawtell was fully represented in nine floats, each one brightly decorated with red, white and blue.

Float No. 1 represented the Sawtell packing house office, with typewriter at work, bookkeeper looking up his figures and messenger boys all attention.

Float No. 2 was a fully equipped butcher shop, in which all the implements of the trade were represented.

Float No. 3 was a busy scene. Twenty-four men stood behind the counters and an immense meat cutter was showing how to put the meat into merchantable shape.

The three floats following represented wagon loads of breakfast bacon, hams and lard, all ready for shipment to any part of the United States.

Then followed three wagons which contained a lesson to the farmer as well as to the merchant. In the first wagon were a half-dozen live lambs, which looked with meek astonishment upon the yelling crowds. The second wagon held imprisoned one of these live fat steers, hundreds of thousands of which could find a market today if our farmers would only raise them. The last wagon contained several pigs whose lives are already doomed.

The display was a revelation of the details of the business which has been so quietly built up and which must grow into immense proportions as the farmers furnish the stock. Mr. Sawtell was widely congratulated upon his display, which was declared to be the best in the parade, when its size, management and possibilities were considered.

Second Division.

First came Division Marshal William Robinson, and then came the Knights of Pythias band, which was followed by a handsome float display of the Williams's Plug Tobacco Company. This display consisted of a number of decorated floats.

Then came representatives of the Atlanta Journeymen Tailors' Union, the Atlanta Typographical Union, the Cigarmakers' Union, the Association of Stage Employees, Iron and Stove Molders' Union, all of which were finely represented and made an excellent display in the procession.

The Atlanta Machinists' float was one of the most unique in the parade. It represented a miniature machine shop at work, and the power for running the machinery was supplied by a small stationary engine at the back of the float. The members of the Machinists' Union followed and made a creditable showing.

The Atlanta Federal Union was represented by four carriages, in which were seated a number of representatives and visiting delegates. In one of the carriages was a delegation of four from Macon, Messrs. Kilburn, Flynn, Cherry and Puckett. Another carriage was occupied by Mrs. Dennis Lindsey, Mrs. Buckhart, Mrs. Jerome Jones and Master Jerome Jones, the youngest member of any labor organization in the world.

The Printing Pressmen's Union made a fine showing, as did the Textile Workers' Union, the Blacksmiths' Union and the Boilermakers' Union. The last named union presented an unusually fine appearance in the procession.

In this division was a handsome float of the Harry Silverman Tobacco Company. The driver was costumed in elaborate Turkish style and the float was one of the neatest in the parade.

The float of the Electrical Workers' Union was quite a novelty and represented a minature telephone exchange in full operation. The day operator was represented in the person of little Miss Ollie Johnson, the charming daughter of William Johnson, chief inspector of the Atlanta telephone exchange.

The members of the union were all uniformly dressed in white pants, black shirts and wore gray hats. There were fully sixty members of the Electrical Workers' Union in the procession.

The Garment Workers' Union float appeared to advantage and the members of the union made a good showing.

In this division appeared also a number of handsome floats of business houses. The following were some of those represented: The Good Luck Baking Powder Company, Vittur's Supply Company, the Rhudy Furniture Company, the E. D. Crane Harness Company, two wagons and carriages, and the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. The railway company's float was a large one and was occupied by a number of employees of the company who distributed folders and lithographs. Spier, McClelland & Griggs Company also made a fine display.

Third Division.

This division was commanded by W. J. Flournoy, division marshal, and was composed almost exclusively of railway union organizations, all of which made an unusually excellent appearance. The following were the orders represented: Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Car Builders. Seven decorated carriages were in this division and were occupied by prominent members of these railway orders.

The Brewers' Union was finely represented in the third division and their float represented, in a tasteful display, the work of the members of the union. The W. S. Withers foundry made a fine display of machinery and had four special floats in the procession. The White Hickory Wagon Company was also represented, and its display was one of the neatest in the procession. The company had two decorated floats showing the best products of the factory. A feature of this display was the miniature wagon on one of the floats.

Fourth Division.

A. J. McGee commanded the fourth division in the place of George E. Johnson, who was unable to take part in the parade.

The division was composed of the following unions, all of which made creditable showing: Building Trades' Council, the Brick Masons' Union, the Carpenters' Union, the three local Stonecutters' Unions of Atlanta, the Journeymen Plumbers' Union and the Painters' and Paperhangers' Union. The plumbers and carpenters turned out in large numbers and were a feature of this division.

Fifth Division.

This division was led by the Dixie band of colored musicians and was followed by the members of the Quarrymen's Union of Lithonia and miscellaneous organizations. The colored quarrymen from Lithonia turned out in force and made a good showing.

After the quarrymen came a number of the industrial decorated floats. The following were among those represented:

Hightower box works, two floats; Atlanta Baking Powder Company, Spear & Co., three floats, representing household furniture arranged in sets in minature rooms; all the various steam laundries were well represented; the Southern Express Company, the Southern Overall Manufacturing Company, the Atlanta Milling Company, with a complete display of the products of the factory, Drs. Carnes, veterinary surgeons, displaying their new horse ambulance; Pink Cherry market, several floats, and a number of others.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's sig. is on each box.

THE LABOR DAY BANQUET.

Clark Howell Was the Guest of the Occasion Last Night.

The brilliant banquet at the Jackson hotel last night, given in honor of Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, and attended by the most prominent labor men of the city, was a fitting close to the most successful Labor Day celebration that the city has ever known.

The dining hall of the hotel had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and when the guests filed in Toastmaster F. L. McGruder, escorting Mr. Howell to the seat of honor, Miller's orchestra gave an appropriate selection. Seated in the banquet hall were the men to whose efforts were due the successful celebration, and here the story of their achievement was recounted.

The delicacies heaped upon the table occupied the attention of the guests until Toastmaster McGruder arose and in his characteristic manner asked for the attention of the assemblage and in a few words explained the object of the banquet and at the same time introduced Mr. Howell, the guest of honor.

"This banquet, gentlemen," said Mr. McGruder, "is given in honor of Mr. Clark Howell, to whose interest and efforts the success of our great celebration is due. From the first suggestion of the celebration he was an indefatigable worker and through the columns of The Constitution aroused and held the interest of the public at large. It is to display our appreciation of his efforts that we have him as our guest of honor."

At the conclusion of Mr. McGruder's words the banqueters arose and drank to the health of Mr. Howell.

In responding to the toast, Mr. Howell stated that he was overwhelmed by the words of praise which had been bestowed upon him by Mr. McGruder and declared that he had only been a willing instrument in making the day the great success it had been. He said he deserved no praise individually, because without the efforts of organized labor toward making Labor Day of this year the greatest ever celebrated in Atlanta his efforts would have been nothing.

"As a journalist I opened the columns of The Constitution to you and the work carried itself forward. I have become enthused with the success of this day and as a result of the effort, which has not only reflected praise on your organizations, but glory on the city of Atlanta; you will be able to make the day an even greater success next year. You will have the entire and hearty co-operation of the business men of Atlanta. They did not understand that we would exhibit our thriving industries and now that they have seen your success from every point of view they will aid you in every way possible. Every one in anyway interested in the celebration of today deserves praise. Your organizations worked harmoniously for the end in view and each and every one did his share."

Mr. Howell then spoke of the co-operation of the business men and stated that there was very little, in fact no difference, between the laboring men and the working men. They were all business men in some particulars and working men in others. In Atlanta, he said, they were all business men looking to the best interests of the city. He then referred to the city of Glasgow, where municipal ownership prevails. This could be done in Atlanta and there were none who could do more to advance it than the Federation of Trades. He spoke of the conflicts between capital and labor and stated that they were few or none which he thought could not be settled by arbitration.

Mr. Howell spoke of home industries and said he would like to see the time come when the people of Atlanta would not purchase outside of the city anything that could be obtained from home factories. He declared that there was food for thought on this line for the Federation of Trades.

C. T. Ladson, who was declared by the toastmaster to be closer to organized labor than any man in Atlanta, was next introduced and proceeded to present Mr. Howell a glass cane on behalf of the glass blowers of Tallapoosa.

"Mr. Howell has the honor," said Mr. Ladson, "of having more influence outside of Georgia than other citizens of the state have in it, besides being the most successful and most distinguished journalist in the south. I second Mr. McGruder in his statement that the success of our celebration is due to Mr. Howell and The Constitution. He then spoke of the advances of labor in America and the conditions in England in early years. He said the disagreeable conditions could be remedied by complete and harmonious organization, and in organized labor the American workingman would find his only salvation. In speaking of recent strikes and incident violence he declared that organized labor was not responsible for the outrages. It was incumbent on organized labor, he declared, to hunt down the offenders and make examples of them. He then presented the cane to Mr. Howell, who returned thanks in a few words.

In a characteristic speech P. H. Moore presented a glass cane to Jerome Jones, manager of The Journal of Labor, on behalf of the glass blowers of Tallapoosa.

WHEN HE COURTED YOU



He didn't complain if you were a little despondent or irritable at times. Now he does. He's the same man. He didn't understand then. He doesn't now. Then he thought it was caprice and liked it. Now he thinks it is caprice and doesn't like it. But now he's busy getting money.

If he realized the full truth he would be more than anxious to have the wife he loves take the right remedy to restore her to true womanly health. Most men don't know that when a woman is weak, nervous, irritable and despondent, there is invariably something radically wrong with the delicate feminine organs with which her entire physique is in sensitive touch. There is one, and just one remedy, tried and proven, that will put things right when the feminine organism is weak or diseased. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores perfect health to the weakened organs, and makes them strong, clean and virile. It makes wifehood happy, and motherhood easy. It banishes morning sickness and all other discomforts that precede maternity. It makes labor light, short and almost painless. It helps to make real "new women." An honest druggist won't urge upon you a substitute.



Mrs. Emerson Allen, of Dorset, Ontario Co., Ont., writes: "I can truly say that I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best I have ever used. I was in very poor health for a long time, dating from the birth of my little girl. I tried different doctors and different medicines. I derived very much more benefit from your medicines than from any other I have ever used. I took four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I always keep the 'Pellets' in the house."

FINE PROGRAMME AT GRANT PARK

Jerome Jones Was the Orator of the Day.

GOVERNOR CANDLER A SPEAKER

Mayor Woodward Makes a Short Talk.

SPEECH MADE BY MR. CLARK HOWELL

Great Day for the Many Thousands Who Took an Outing Yesterday. Baseball and Other Sports Occurred in the Afternoon.

The celebration of Labor Day at Grant Park, following the splendid parade, was the most successful of any similar affair ever held in Atlanta. Countless thousands of men, women and children thronged the grounds from early morning until late in the evening, and were interested spectators of all the special exercises and amusements.

After 10 o'clock yesterday morning every car going to the park was crowded to the running boards, and many went out to the grounds in every conceivable kind of vehicle. Thousands crowded about the band stand during the time of the speeches, others visited the zoo and still others saw the cyclorama and witnessed the game of ball between the Southern shops and Southern Iron Car Line teams.

There were plenty of amusements for all who visited the park, and the vendors of edibles did a land office business during the entire day. Happy people lolled on the grass or strolled along the shady paths through the park, and everybody appeared to be having a good time. Enjoyment was written on every face.

It was a red letter day in the history of organized labor in Atlanta, and the members of the Labor Day committee, the ones in whose hands rested the success or failure of the celebration, are a unit in declaring that yesterday witnessed the most successful observance of the holiday ever held in the south.

The vast majority of the people went out to the park about noon, and between that hour and the time for the speeches, a basket lunch was enjoyed by a large number who had been thoughtful enough to provide themselves with plenty of good things to eat.

At 2 o'clock the speakers arrived at the park and were escorted to the band stand, where they were provided with seats. A large number of specially invited guests also occupied chairs on the stand.

The following named gentlemen composed the number seated on the platform:

Governor Allen D. Candler, Mayor James G. Woodward, Mike Riley, Pat H. Moore, John T. Haunson, William Robinson, George E. Johnson, Hon. Clark Howell, E. W. Martin, Jerome Jones, J. W. Bridwell, F. L. McGruder, William Strauss, Dennis Lindsey, E. A. Davidson, T. H. J. Miller, J. W. Brooks, J. N. Porter, H. F. Garrett, D. M. Vining, John Welch, A. C. Minhinett, C. H. Heiflin, W. T. Gowan and C. H. Shackleford.

Shortly after the appointed hour, Master of Ceremonies Mike Riley advanced to the edge of the stand, and in a few well chosen words introduced the first speaker of the occasion, Governor Allen D. Candler.

Governor Speaks.

Mr. Riley spoke as follows:

"It is needless to explain to you why we celebrate the first Monday of September as Labor Day. In behalf of the Federations of Trades of the city of Atlanta, and of organized labor, I bid you all a hearty welcome. The committee has invited a few distinguished gentlemen to be with us today and to address a few remarks.

"The first speaker of the day needs no introduction to the people of the city of Atlanta, of the state of Georgia, or even to the people of the United States. He is known to all of you as a soldier, a statesman, an orator. I have the pleasure to present to you Hon. Allen D. Candler, governor of Georgia."

There was great applause when the governor arose, and he began his speech by expressing his pleasure and satisfaction at meeting face to face for the first time the united labor organizations of the city.

"It is not my purpose to make any extended remarks on the dignity of labor," said he. "We all recognize and acknowledge the dignity of labor. Labor is one of the greatest things in the world, and without it we could do nothing. This little pavilion that shelters me from the sun, is the result of labor; the hat which this little boy wears, is the product of labor; this beautiful park which stretches out before us on every side, being, of course, first the gift of God, is next the result of labor.

"We have all heard more or less lately of the differences and dissentions between capital and labor all over the country. I am happy to say, however, that our state has been particularly free from trouble of this sort. While other sections of the country have witnessed the unfortunate clashes between labor and capital, Georgia has carried on these two elements of her citizenship in an orderly and quiet manner.

"I am not one of those people who concur in the sentiment that the young men of the present day believe that we old men are fools, but we old men know the young ones are. (Laughter.) I say, I am not one of those who believe that this is the case. There are young men in every department of business and professional life today who are as conservative as I am. There are men of brains and of sense, both in the laboring classes and in the capitalist element, who may be relied upon to settle this question of the difference between labor and capital.

"There is a conservative course of conduct, which, if adopted by the representatives of labor and the representatives of capital will produce the greatest prosperity and happiness for both capital and labor, as well as society and the state. If I thought that I were going to make my exit from the stage of human activity today, and were permitted to utter but one sentiment before shuffling off this mortal coil, it would be a suggestion to the representatives of labor and the representatives of capital.

"There is no conflict between your real interests, sons and daughers of toil; no conflict between your real interests and the real interests of the men who control capital and maintain the great manufacturing enterprises. It would be an admonition to each to see that equal and exact justice is done to all men, whether he be the capitalist, or the man who is employed by the capitalist to develop the resources and promote the general welfare and prosperity of society. There is no real conflict of interest, or there should be no real conflict of interest. I admit that conflicts have arisen, not because it was necessary; but becouse somebody wanted to get the advantage of somebody else. That sort of effort, whether it be made by the man who wields his millions or whether it be made by the toiler whose entire capital is his own brawn, is wrong, and should not be tolerated, and will not be tolerated by those who in their hearts believe in the golden rule.

"My observation has been that the vast majority of men who belong to the labor organizations of this country are just men, who are willing to observe the golden rule; men who will not put themselves in an offensive attitude at any time and under any circumstances, but who are not slow to put themselves in a defensive attitude when their rights are trampled upon by others. The spirit that prompts them to do this is the same spirit that actuated this nation one hundred and twenty-five years ago when it took up arms to restrict British oppression. A(pplause.)

"My observation has also been that 999 out of a thousand men who engineer great manufacturing enterprises and great railroad enterprises are willing to accord to others equal and exact justice. Another one of the results of labor organizations that I have noticed is the uplifting and refining effect of such institutions. Statistics show that the great cause of temperance has received much encouragement at the hands of the labor organizations of the country. Statistics also prove that the public schools are better patronized in the localities where labor unions are organized. I do not know that this is one of the purposes of your societies, I only know that it is one of the results."

At the conclusion of Governor Candler's remarks there was an outburst of applause, which continued until the master of ceremonies arose to introduce the next speaker.

Mayor Woodward Talks.

"I have the pleasure," said Mr. Riley, "of introducing the mayor of Atlanta, Mr. James G. Woodward, who has always been a friend of organized labor."

The mayor's appearance was greeted with much applause, and it was several moments before he could make himself heard. His address was purely extemporaneous, and was delivered in an excellent and forceful manner.

In substance, Mayor Woodward spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to be with you today. The occasion is one that should be treasured in the heart of every working man as a day set aside by law for the celebration of a cause that is as broad as this fair land of ours. I am a friend of all organized labor, and have always been such. I take pleasure in the knowledge that I was one of the first charter members of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, an organization that has flourished in this city for many years."

Mayor Woodward then spoke on the value of organized labor in every line of business. He explained, in conclusion, that while he wished that he might speak at length on this subject, he would be denied that pleasure on account of pressing business. He resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause, and a few moments later left the stand.

When the cheers that followed the remarks of Mayor Woodward had subsided somewhat, the master of ceremonies then made a neat speech, in which he introduced the speaker of the day, Jerome Jones.

Ovation for Jerome Jones.

Mr. Jones received a splendid ovation at the hands of the large audience that was gathered about the speaker's stand, and for several moments he was compelled to stand speechless in the face of the lusty cheers from a thousand throats.

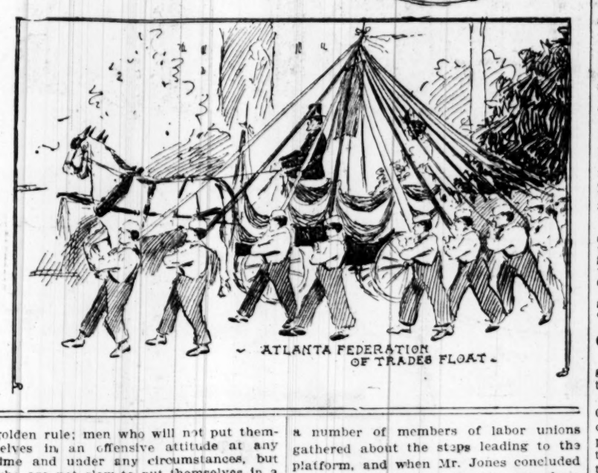
At last he was permitted to speak, and after delivering a few appropriate remarks prefacing the main subject of his discourse, he then took up his manuscript and read with considerable earnestness and force. Mr. Jones was accorded a respectful hearing, and at times, as he rounded out his most telling points, there was considerable applause.

Mr. Jones's full speech appears in another column of The Constitution this morning.

During the orator of the day's address a number of members of labor unions gathered about the steps leading to the platform, and when Mr. Jones concluded and was about to resume his seat, there was a concerted rush up the steps, and the orator was lifted off his feet on to the shoulders of the men, while cheer after cheer was given.



MISS ALINE LATHROP, SPONSOR.



ATLANTA FEDERATION OF TRADES FLOAT.



MIKE RILEY,
Master of Labor Day Ceremonies.

Mr. Garrett's Fine Speech.

Mr. H. F. Garrett, the next speaker of the day, was then introduced by the master of ceremonies. Mr. Garrett was well received, and delivered an eloquent and masterful address.

Mr. Garrett delivered a few introductory remarks, and then, in part, spoke as follows:

"It was a grand and noble thought of the labor unions to devote one day a year to the friendly and honest consideration of the problem called the lab or question, or more properly the adjustment of conditions in relation to advanced civilization, for what is the labor problem except man trying to keep himself from being degraded instead of being elevated by the advance in the arts and sciences?

"So labor unions when first organized feared to cover much ground, but confined themselves to a limited number and cared for naught else so its individuals were being protected. Each trial has demonstrated more and more clearly that an injury to one is the concern of all. We are all learning that lesson inside and outside of the unions of this age, the latest evidence of it is the proposal of the mightiest monarch of the world to call a council to prepare a plan for the disarmament of nations, and not waste life and wealth in conquest for the aggrandizement of nations or individuals. And I know of no organized force that is doing so much to put human rights in their proper place (that is to receive the first consideration) as the labor unions of this country.

"The first navigators made many mistakes and encountered innumerable dangers from pursuing their personal policy, but now the experienced sailor goes forth with his chart and compass to a distant destination with every reason to expect to reach port. So it has been with the labor unions, as their knowledge of principals increase and events unfold themselves they are broadening the scope of their institutions until today we see that great giant, the American Federation of Labor, represented here by workmen or every known trade, men representing organizations affiliated together for a common purpose, that of elevating and dignifying labor in this celebration.

"Labor unions are created primarily to better the conditions of its individual members and are at war, in a certain sense, with conditions as they now exist, and like any other similar institution, their members are made to suffer at times, and still further when engaged in conflict some of the members get no personal benefit in return for their suffering. While a battle may be lost, yet it is not all loss, for sometimes it shows evils to be corrected on both sides and the loss is not confined to one alone, so both sides are educated to try to avoid such conflicts and arrive at conclusions by more rational means. Without loss on both sides it would be impossible to advance, for continued success breeds arrogance and unreasonableness.

"The mechanic of today is ever present. It is immaterial which way we turn we see the result of his handiwork. There was a time when man's entire effort was necessary to obtain a bare existence, and if nature failed a locality for a season, famine with all its attendant specters stalked abroad, claiming its victims by thousands. But now, thank God, the mechinist has made this a thing of the past. He has lengthened and strengthened the arm of man until his capacity to produce is so great that we are stumbling along over the tremendousness of the problem of keeping him employed. Think of the possibilities when man is released from fear of want. What a noble creature he will be, going from one triumph to still greater achievement; conquering nature, putting a harness on all kinds of forces and causing them to serve him and his. May godspeed the day when reason and love shall guide and guard us all and peace have an altar and devotees in every home!"

Mr. Garrett's eloquent speech was warmly applauded.

Mr. Howell's Talk.

Mr. Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, was introduced by Master of Ceremonies Riley as the next speaker of the evening, saying that he had always lent his good will to the organizations of labor and was a member of the state legislature when the bill was passed setting aside the first Monday in September as Labor Day. Mr. Howell, speaking extemporaneously, said:

"Before making the few remarks which I will submit this evening I have been assigned by the master of ceremonies to the performance of two preliminary duties. The first is the reading of a letter from a speaker who was to have been here today, but who is detained by official duty, a man whom you all know well and the adequacy of whose excuse for not being here will meet a responsive chord in every heart here today. I refer to Congressman L. F. Livingston, member of congress from this district. His letter is as follows:

J. W. Bridwell, Secretary. Dear Sir: Having signified my acceptance of your invitation to be with you on Labor Day and participate in the exercises, I wish to inform you that since the engagement I have received notice that the industrial commission will meet in Washington on the morning of the 5th inst., and the report of the sub-commission on labor will be made and, perhaps, disposed of at that time.

It seems to me that as a friend of labor I can better serve you and your organizations by being present at that time to look after the interest of labor, as much depends upon the course taken on that day as to the benefit to be derived by labor from the investigation made by the commission and the action of congress.

For this reason I ask to be excused from service in Atlanta on Labor Day. I hereby tender the organization $10 to aid in defraying the necessary expenses of the day, and wish a pleasant and profitable day to all concerned.

With highest regards for you and your organization for the protection and betterment of labor, I am, sincerely yours,

L. F. LIVINGSTON.

Governor Presented with Memento.

"I have now a word to address to the governor of Georgia, whom I will request to step forward," continued Mr. Howell.

"I have been asked by the Tallapoosa Glass Blowers, who made such a magnificent showing in the parade today, to present as a testimonial, not only of their esteem and that of their organization, but of organized labor throughout the state of Georgia, this beautiful sample of their workmanship. This artistic glass stick, blown by the president of that organization himself, Mr. Pancoast, is in some respects like the governor and in others not like him. It is as clear as crystal, as is the conscience of our great and good governor, the purity of whose life and the whiteness of whose heart is typified in the crystal clearness of this product of Georgia labor. You can see through this as you can through the record of the man who stands before you, about which there is nothing to conceal and nothing to confess, unless it be that his life has been one of devotion to the common people of his state. (Applause.)

"In another respect this stick is very unlike the governor, or rather very unlike a distinguishing feature of the governor's anatomy; I refer to his backbone. You can by a very slight knock, because of its brittleness, break this artistic souvenir into a thousand pieces, but the governor of Georgia has a backbone which you might twist like a harness trace, but which under whatever pressure to which you may subject it will never break. I take pleasure, governor, in the name of the Tallapoosa Glass Blowers and in behalf of the organized labor of Georgia to present this to you as an evidence of their good will and a testimonial of their esteem. (Applause.)

"And now, ladies and gentlemen," continued Mr. Howell, "I will detain you but a very few moments. You have heard the orator of the day, Mr. Jones, and other speakers, and you and I have been interested and well entertained by them. But the hour grows late and after listening for two hours to talks, and excellent ones, I am sure you would much prefer the sylvan retreats of this beautiful park than to be longer delayed by speech-making.

"Permit me, however, in the brief remarks which I will make, to felicitate you, and the city of Atlanta, and its labor organizations upon the magnificent showing made by you today. The sun rose this morning over a nation of happy people and in nearly every state of the union this day is consecrated to organized labor, and there are millions of people all over the country who are assembled, as you are gathered here today, to pay tribute to the dignity of labor and burn incense at the altar of industry, on which the world depends above all things else for its prosperity.

"I recall with much pride the fact that as a member of the legislature of this state some ten years ago it was my pleasure to cast my vote in favor of the bill which gave state recognition to Labor Day in the state of Georgia, the bill having been introduced by Mr. Martin, now present.

"Much has been said today about the difference which might occur, or the differences which have occurred, between capital and labor. I am an optimist. I prefer to live in the sunlight rather than to seek the shadow, and I believe that whatever may be the possibility of future conflicts, whatever the danger of trouble between capital and labor, the conservative elements of both sides—labor and capital—will find a way to the honest and equitable settlement of all troubles that might arise and the God-given plan of arbitration can be depended upon to solve with honor and fairness to both sides the most complex problems that might arise. I do not believe that two contentions exist, or can exist on this earth, that cannot be smoothed by the soporific touch of arbitration. (Great applause.) I believe that the two most antagonistic and the two most contentious men or elements that might be thrown together here or elsewhere can be harmonized if properly approached. If the two sides will agree to abide by the God-given rule: 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.' Unfortunately there is a modification of the sentiment of the golden rule which has become very popular and which is expressed in a recent book which many of you have probably read and of which all of you have no doubt heard. David Harum's modification is unfortunately too generally recognized. It is that you must 'do unto others as they would do you—and do it first.' This should not be the principle of organized labor, nor should it be the principle of organized capital, and out of the proposition arises much of the trouble between labor and capital.

"When we see capital organizing and wealth combining it seems that it is time for labor to organize. Otherwise it might get lost in the shuffle. I am frank to say that in the city of Atlanta I have never seen a contention arise in which the laboring men were not ready and willing at all times to do their duty, and do it justly and honestly and promptly. (Applause.)

"One thing especially was suggested to me this morning by the magnificent street parade which you all saw and in which most of you participated. It was that Atlanta industries made a showing that was highly gratifying to me as a citizen of Atlanta, and which, I am sure, must have been gratifying to you. The thought occurred to me that if, in addition to our efforts in building our city, we should all agree to buy nothing but Atlanta-made goods, if we could get them of the same quality and as cheap as those made in other localities, there would be no reason why we should not in a few years make our city one of a half million population. (Great applause.)

"Among the industries that I noted particularly this morning was that of the enterprising young Armour of the south, Mr. T. R. Sawtell. (Applause.) We need more men like him. He is pointing the way to the building of Atlanta industries. So with other industries represented today. Patronize home industry and you help yourself and add to the value of your own returns. (Applause.)

"We are living here among the best people of any city in America and we should act on the principle that we are all for Atlanta and that Atlanta must be, and is, for us.

"Let us remember that we all have our troubles, and that while labor has its contentions, there are hardships for those who have wealth, as there are evils and troubles in all branches of life. The laboring man is more honored and stands higher in America today than in any other country on the face of the globe. We have here no class distinctions.

"In England, in France and other European countries the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow must wear the insignia of class distinction typified in his garb. It is not so here, where every man who can proudly point to the fact that he is an American citizen, can rest in the satisfaction that, if he is honest and straightforward, he is as good as his neighbor, and sometimes a great deal better. (Applause.)

"When you listen today to the sweet voices of your children as they play in these woods, mingling their tones with the songs of the birds; when you go to your homes tonight and reflect upon the happiness and the contentment there and think of the many homes, even of the rich, which are dark and dreary, many of whom would exchange their fortunes for the sunlight on your fireside; when you look around you and see these bright eyed boys and these happy girls who reflect the cheer of your lives in their rosy countenances—you will have abundant occasion to thank God that, even with the troubles which beset you, you are American citizens." (Applause.)

Martin's Excellent Address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clark Howell's speech cries were heard for "Martin," and Mr. E. W. Martin advanced to the speaker's table. He said:

"Although I am not in the position of having had a post dinner notice of an after dinner speech; although I come before you without any notice, I am not in the position of the young South Carolina orator who was on one occasion called upon to make a speech at the dedication of a bridge in that glorious old state, and when he arose he said: 'Fellow citizens, less than thirty years ago the timbers in this bridge were a howling wilderness. Fellow citizens, less than thirty years ago the timbers in this bridge were a howling wilderness. Fellow citizens, less than thirty years ago the timbers in this bridge were a howling wilderness—and I wish they were there now!' (Laughter.)

"I am not in that position, ladies and gentlemen, but my heart swells today with pride and my blood tingles with delight as I witness the scene before me. I feel proud of the fact that the representatives of labor placed in my hands a bill to be introduced in the Georgia legislature in 1891, which would establish this day by law, a holiday throughout the length and breadth of this state; from the ocean to the mountains—Labor Day, upon which the law would set its seal upon the worth of labor, and on which it would recognize its value and dignity.

"In 1891 this county sent to the general assembly as its representatives, the honorable gentleman who has just preceded me on this floor; Hon. John B. Goodwin, anh your humble servant. On the 21st day of September there was introduced into the general assembly a bill which set apart this day as the day of labor—Labor Day. When that bill was referred

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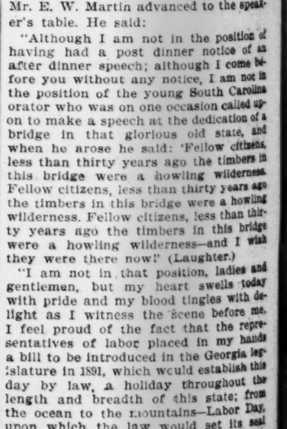
[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,970]

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day.

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

Mrs. Edna Jackson, Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

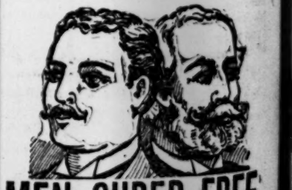


An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle



MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge, and all other results of self-abuses or excesses. It cures any case of the difficults, never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader needs do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M.D., 1536 Blodgett Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.



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to avoid imitations, please
the full name of the Company
the front of every package.

RNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
AN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
ll Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

JUDGE SEABROOK GRANTS THE DELEGALS A CHANGE OF VENUE

Slayers of Deputy Sheriff Townsend Will Be Arraigned for Trial in Effingham County.

DECREE CAUSES SENSATION

Prisoners Will Be Carried to Savannah Today for Safe-Keeping.

CASES TO COME UP WEDNESDAY WEEK

Judge Declares He Does Not Question Wisdom of Governor Candler in Sending Troops to Darien, but Fears a Fair Trial Is Impossible.

Brunswick, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) "I am opposed to trying cases that involve human life, where the shadow of the courthouse falls upon the military," was in substance the statement made by Judge Seabrook from the bench of McIntosh superior court today, as he announced his decision to grant a change of venue in the cases against John Delegal, Ed Delegal and Mirrandy Delegal, under indictment for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend.

This statement created a stir in the courtroom and great discussion on all sides. Judge Seabrook followed it with the declaration that he did not question the wisdom of Governor Candler in sending the military forces to Darien at the time he did to protect the place, neither did he mean to criticise the judgment displayed by Governor Candler in calling out the military, but for the reason given and for other reasons he did not think necessary to mention from the bench, he had decided to grant the change of venue to the accused and set the case against them for trial in Effingham county superior court on Wednesday week, September 13th.

The calling of the murder case today was something of a surprise and attorneys for the defense immediately sprang their plea for a change of venue.

Judge Twiggs, for the defense, opened with the declaration that the accused could not secure an impartial trial in McIntosh county, due to the inflamed condition of the public mind, and in support of this argument presented affidavits from Captain Gleason, Captain West and others of the First Georgia regiment, who were present from Savannah during the exciting times that followed the murder of Deputy Townsend, and cited the fact that Henry Delegal and other prisoners had been removed to Savannah for safe keeping.

The three prisoners had been brought to the courtroom under a military escort of twelve men and the courtroom was crowded with spectators.

When the defense summoned Colonel Lawton, who is in charge of the entire military forces at Darien, there was a buzz of excitement. Colonel Lawton, when questioned by the defense, made a statement to the effect that he preferred not to testify in regard to the case at all. He said in substance that occupying the position he did in the adjustment of the troubles in McIntosh county, he did not think it would be proper for him to testify and he firmly requested to be excused. The defense decided to grant the request, and Colonel Lawton stepped from the stand.

Attorney Charlton, for the prosecution, stated that as the defense had not offered any facts in evidence, only surmises and suppositions that the accused could not get a fair trial, the prosecution did not feel it necessary to offer counter evidence, but if the court wanted counter evidence presented the attorneys for the prosecution would have to have a little time to prepare it, as the plea for a change of venue was unexpected. Judge Seabrook gave the prosecution until 4 o'clock this afternoon to present counter evidence.

In the interval the court took up the cases for riot against Ben Brown, Bob Odistal, Harper Gordon, Henry Gordon and Freeman Elverson. The jury convicted three and acquitted Bob Odistal and Ben Brown. This evening the cases against Jim Ross, Morris Seabroe, Dan Johnson, Kit Alexander and Ed Follien were tried. Four were found guilty and the court ordered Ed Follien discharged. There are eight more rioters now in jail and they will be tried tomorrow. Indictments are out now for several more, and these will be tried as soon as they are arrested.

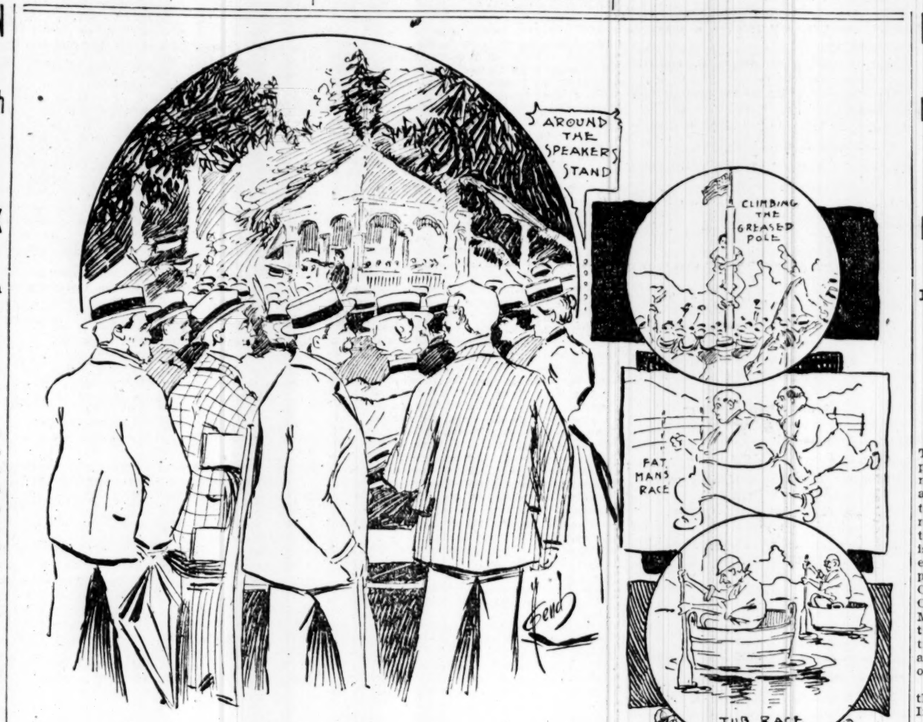
Wednesday morning the case against Henry Delegal, charged with raping the white woman, will be called. Advices from Darien tonight are that the military forces will, in all probability, leave tomorrow for Savannah, taking the Delegals to Savannah jail.

Deadly Cancer

J.N.Murdock, 279 Snodgrass Street, Dallas, Texas, says: "My son had a terrible Cancer on his jaw, for which the doctors performed a painful operation, cutting down to the bone and scraping it. The Cancer soon returned, however, and was more violent than before. We were advised to try S. S. S. The second bottle made an improvement; after twenty bottles had been taken the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured permanently."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy that can reach Cancer, the most deadly of all diseases. Books on Cancer and Blood Diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.



SCENES AT GRANT PARK DURING THE CELEBRATION.

BARTOW PLANTERS WANT LESS TAXES

Petit's Creek Club Starts a Movement for Reduction.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

Farmers Meet Once a Month and Consider Conditions.

THIS TIME THEY SPEAK RIGHT OUT

County Commissioners Will Be Petitioned To Confront Legislature with Appeal for Reduction.

Cartersville, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—The Pettit's Creek Farmers' Club is one of the best-known bodies of farmers in this end of the state, having been in existence for the last fifteen years, and although the membership is not large—only fifteen names being on its roll—they have done much among themselves, and by stimulating emulation among others, to benefit farm interests in their locality.

On the roll of membership appears such well-known men as Representative M. L. Johnson, ex-Senator W. H. Lumpkin, ex-Representative J. H. Gilreath, Captain Browne, prominent stock raiser; Dr. Howard Felton, Colonel Montgomery and others of like intelligence. They meet monthly at the home of some one of the members, when they indulge in an interchange of ideas, enjoy a big dinner, look over the crops of the host and investigate and discuss his methods.

At the last meeting they took cognizance of the general question of taxation and the burden now borne by the citizen from this source. The outcome of their discussion was the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The increase of taxes in our state has been so rapid, and the burden having become so fearfully heavy (amounting sometimes, among the agricultural population, to almost confiscation) and with the fact before us, that the rate of taxation has been increased from 2½ mills in 1883, to 6½ mills in 1898.

"And believing, That a rate, fixed by constitutional provision, would be the greatest inducement to the investment of foreigner capital in our state.

"And so believing, That it would have a tendency to lessen the sin of 'tax dodging,' which is undoubtedly prevalent. And also, for the above reasons, and others that might be given, we believe that a low, fixed rate, would, in a very few years, result in bringing more money into the treasury of the state, than the present high, uncertain rate is doing. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, 1. That we petition the present commissioners and, through them, the legislature, to pass an act submitting to the voters of the state a constitutional amendment fixing the rate at an amount not to exceed 4 mills on the dollar.

"2. That we ask all organizations and all people who agree with us, to petition their representatives to carry out the spirit of the above resolution.

"3. That our representatives be asked to present this petition before the tax commission and the legislature with all the ability they possess."

CHANCELLOR HILL'S LECTURE.

New Head of the University Will Be Heard in Athens.

Athens, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Everybody is looking forward with interest to the lecture to be delivered at the Athenaen Clubrooms Tuesday evening, September 12th, by Chancellor Walter B. Hill, of the University of Georgia.

The Athenaeum will make this one of the most pleasant and enthusiastic events of the year, and as it will be the first public address by Chancellor Hill in Athens since his election, the business and professional men composing the membership of the Athenaeum are very much interested in it.

Some Athenaeum Changes.

Athens, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—At the meeting of the board of governors of the Athenaeum the new house committee was named, consisting of Messrs. E. G. Turner, S. C. Upson and F. A. Lipscomb. The dues of the members were reduced to $1 per month. New members are being added every day and the club membership will reach 200 inside the next thirty days.

FINE OUTLOOK FOR LAW SCHOOL

Attendance Will Be Larger This Year Than Ever Before.

Athens, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Professor Sylvanus Morris, of the university law school, has just returned from his summer vacation in Virginia. He says that never in the history of the university law school has there been such widespread interest in its affairs. He has sent out more catalogues this summer and has replied to more letters of inquiry than ever before. He says that the interest taken in the law school by Chancellor Hill is bearing good fruit, and that quite a large number of inquiries have come through letters addressed to the chancellor.

Professor Morris is very much pleased with the outlook in his department as well as in other departments of the university.

LUCY COBB READY TO OPEN.

Attendance Upon the Institute Will Tax Its Capacity.

Athens, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Lucy Cobb institute opens its fall session Wednesday morning and every indication points to the largest attendance in the history of the institute. In fact, if the attendance continues to increase as it has in recent years the building of the Lucy Cobb annex will become at once an imperative necessity. Mrs. Lipscomb, principal of the institute, has already in bank a considerable portion of the funds necessary for this annex, and the contract may be awarded soon.

Last spring Mrs. Lipscomb offered two Lucy Cobb scholarships to the Athens Woman's Club, and that body offered them to the young ladies of Clarke county and to the graduates of the city high school. The examination of the contestants for these places will be held at the institute Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

SHERIFF HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Negro Draws a Pistol, but Fails To Use It on His Captor.

Athens, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—A few nights since Deputy Sheriff Sudderth arrested a negro named Ed Fields, who was wanted in Jackson county for murder, and brought him from Winterville to Athens. As they rode through the bridge over the Oconee Mr. Sudderth felt the negro's hand slide into his pocket and then out again. He paid no attention to the incident, but a few days later he found the negro's pistol in his buggy. It may have been the intention of the darky to kill the officer, but his nerve failed him at the last moment.



MEN WOMEN

WAKE UP! LIVE AND DO!

Enjoy this magnificent world. Feel the life blood coursing through your veins as of old.

Call or write to us and we will tell you how to get well.

We don't care how many doctors you have tried—we don't care how many times the medicine has failed—it's all because the treatment was wrong. You had not the right remedy.

We have cured thousands of men and women who were literal wrecks, and we shall cure thousands more. Sometimes it was their own fault—sometimes it was overwork and worry. It's all the same to us. They were ill and we had the cure. So long as there are weak men and women on earth, so long shall we go on making the helpless strong.

This is the plain, unvarnished truth. It is not fraud or sham. We can refer everywhere to reputable citizens. If you have this trouble or blood poison, you ought to write to us. It's a duty you owe to the world as well as yourself. Our treatment is simply wonderful. It cures positively. It never fails. It makes a person feel like new—it clears the eyes—brightens the brain—sends the hot blood rushing through the veins.

Be a man or a woman—don't be a feeble imitation. It will cost you nothing to know about our treatment. Simply write for free book and symptom blank. Do it now before you forget it. We offer you life, happiness, vitality. Will you take it?

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
(Inman Building.)

Only $1.75 Round Trip

Atlanta to Chattanooga via Western and Atlantic Railroad, Saturday, September 9th. Good until September 11th.

NORTHERN CAPITALISTS BUYING EXTENSIVELY AT CEDARTOWN

Cherokee Iron Company Is Now in the Hands of New Men.

PRICE PAID WAS $150,000

Mining Lands and Ore Beds Changing Hands.

MONEY IN ABUNDANCE IN SIGHT

Furnaces Are To Be Put in Blast and the Work of Developing the Iron Beds Is To Be Pushed Along.

Cedartown, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) The property of the Cherokee Iron Company, which includes the Cherokee furnace at this place and several hundred acres of valuable ore lands in Polk county, with a large amount of gilt-edged real estate in Cedartown, has been sold to a strong syndicate of northern capitalists. The price paid is $150,000, which is estimated to be a very low figure for the property. The property of the Cherokee Company formerly belonged to the late Captain A. G. West, of this place, and the Messrs. Browning, of this place, but since the death of Catain West six years ago, the furnace at this place has been idle on account of his property being in the hands of an administrator.

The same syndicate has also purchased the property of the Augusta Mining and Investment Company, the Talladega furnace and the road running from Pell City, Ala., to Talladega, Ala. The properties of the Augusta company include the rich ore mines in Georgia known as the Reed and Wood banks, just west of Cedartown; the Simpson bank, near Antioch, and the State Line bank, on the line between Polk county and Alabama, all within a radius of a few miles of Cederatown, and the Frog mountain and Alexander mountain mines, just across the Alabama line. The price paid for these properties is $100,000, and these mines are among the richest and best of all the southern mining districts.

The Augusta Mining Company has been in the hands of a receiver for the past four years, during the late depression, but was sold last year at receiver's sale, and now the main bulk of its best ore banks passes into the control of this new mining combination. This new company has a capital stock of $1,000,000, and is styled The Georgia and Alabama Mining Company. The stockholders are Messrs. Rogers, Brown & Co., of New York city, one of the largest firms of iron brokers in the United States, and Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, who is vice president of the C. H. and D. railway system in Ohio, who is himself an iron man of considerable experience. The Georgia & Alabama company has consolidated the properties of the old Cherokee Iron Company and the Augusta Mining Company, embracing over 6,000 acres of fine mineral lands, with five of the largest ore banks in the iron ore belt.

The furnace at Cedartown will be put in blast within the next thirty days, or just as soon as it is possible to lay down the raw material on the furnace yards. Already the furnace plant is being overhauled and repaired, with all necessary preliminaries rapidly getting into shape for blast. This furnace will employ fully 100 hands, and will set to work the active mining of iron ore banks in the county, that will increase the army of wage earners to several hundred in Polk county. It is stated on authority from the New York end of this new iron company, that just as soon as the old Cherokee furnace is in blast, a new and larger 300-ton furnace will be built alongside of the Cherokee, which will utilize the output of the ore banks at and near Cedartown. It is also the intention of this new company to build at Cedartown a large lot of coke ovens, to make right at the door of the furnaces from their Alabama coal all the coke necessary to run these two furnaces.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are care-

Capture of a Still.

Athens, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Deputy Collector Hairston captured and destroyed a still in Jackson county yesterday. He was informed of the existence of the illicit distillery by a young man. The young man found out the facts from his sweetheart and then gave them to Hairston. The still was a small one, but a considerable quantity of beer was found and destroyed. The revenue officers are kept busy in this section all the time.

A Big Coal Order.

The county commissioners of Fulton county have placed an order with the Proctor Coal Company through Mr. Carl H. Stanton for 100 tons of the Procter Red Ash coal to be used at the courthouse.

MACON NOT AFRAID OF YELLOW FEVER

Effort Is Being Made To Secure Troops From Florida.

MAYOR PRICE STARTS IT

Board of Health Hears His Plans and Indorses Them.

MESSAGES ARE SENT TO CORBIN

Central City Declares Her Faith in Her Immunity from Fever and Sends Invitation.

Macon, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Mayor S. B. Price is always alive to the interests of the city of Macon and filled with patriotic pride. Knowing the fine health of Macon and appreciating the desirability of soldiers in yellow fever-infected districts being removed to healthy points, especially to places immuned from the scourge, he has invited the location of such troops here.

The board of health met this afternoon and unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was offered by J. W. Cabaniss, a prominent member of the board:

Whereas, Hon. S. B. Price, in his ceaseless watchfulness over the interests of the city, has suggested that an invitation be extended General H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, U. S. A., to remove to or concentrate at Macon the white troops subject to exposure in the cities now reported infected with yellow fever, and as we, as the board of health, have all confidence in the absolute immunity of our city from such fever, owing to our extraordinary natural health advantages, as well as to our perfect sewer system, be it

Resolved, That we concur fully in the opinion of the mayor, adopt his suggestion, and authorize the sending of the telegram he has prepared extending said invitation to the war department, asking the massing of white troops at this city.

The mayor sent the following telegram this afternoon:

Macon, Ga., September 4, 1899.—Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.: In view of the apprehension of danger from spread of yellow fever in certain parts of the country, at a time when the army is being recruited, permit me to direct your attention to this city as a safe locality for removal to or concentration of such white troops as may now be liable to exposure to the infected cities. The city of Macon is high and dry, free from surroundings in which germs of yellow fever find lodgment, as has been repeatedly proven in past years during yellow fever epidemics in seaboard cities of the state, besides possessing ample grounds for encampment of troops, as witness the large number stationed here during the recent Spanish-American war, and your surgeons' reports will testify to lowest mortality of any city in the country. Should you find it necessary to remove the white troops to a place of safety, I ask your careful consideration of the many advantages offered by this city.

S. B. PRICE, Mayor.

The Macon public enthusiastically indorses the action of Mayor Price and will cordially welcome what soldiers may be sent here.

Sues for $5,000 Damages.

Macon, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Amanda Bartlett has filed suit in the city court against Tracy Baxter for $5,000 damages. Petitioner was an occupant of a house owned by Mr. Baxter and alleges that the porch was rotten and she asked defendant several times to repair it, but he did not. She fell through the porch and sustained injuries, for which she wants the above stated amount of damages.

A Suit Transferred.

Macon, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—The suit of Mrs. Mary Hollis against the Southern railroad has been transferred from Butts superior court to the United States court at Macon. Plaintiff wants $7,500 damages for the death of her husband, who was an employee of the road, and plaintiff alleges that his death was due to the negligence of the road.

What a Lovely Store

Is the remark you hear people make in Black's Shoe Store or standing on the sidewalk in front of the beautiful show windows, since the store has been enlarged and beautified.

The improvements, which are very handsome, are now complete, and you are invited to call and see a

Most Elegant Fall Stock of New Stylish Shoes.

Everything for the Fall season is now ready and it will be to your interest to inspect the stock and compare values. An extra large assortment of school shoes at extremely low prices.

R. C. BLACK

35 Whitehall Street.

"The handsomest shoe store in the south."

NEW ARRIVAL

"Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Company's Goods."

Nut Bromose, Pg.	25c	Protose, large	30c
Nut and Fig Bromose, Pg.	25c	Protose, small	30c
Malted Nuts, bottle	40c	Fruit crackers, Pg.	20c
Fruit Coco	50c	Oatmeal Wafers Pg	15c
Nuttola, pints	25c	Whole Wheat Wafers	15c
Nuttose, pints	50c	Granose Biscuit, Pg.	15c
Nuttose, one-half pints	30c	Granose, Pg.	15c
Nut Butter, one-pound cans	30c		
Nut Butter, one-half pound cans	15c		
Nuttolene, one-pound cans	30c		
Nuttolene, one-half pound cans	20c		
Antiseptic Charcoal Tablets	25c		

A. W. FARLINGER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
Country orders special attention.

association, including all of the Atlanta churches. A number of important questions will come up for discussion before the association and the ablest men of the denomination will attend and take part in the deliberations.

In addition to the regular delegates there will be an unusually large number of visitors present and the entire town will give itself over to making the delegates and visitors enjoy themselves.

"Every well men hath his ill day." When "a bit off," or when seriously ill, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and get well.

FIRST BRICK HAS BEEN LAID.

Construction of a Cotton Factory at Greenesboro Begun.

Greenesboro, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—The first brick on the Mary-Lelia cotton factory building was laid this morning at 9:40 o'clock by Miss Mary Copelan, daughter of the president of the factory company, Mr. E. A. Copelan.

A large number of citizens were present to see work begun and there is general gratification expressed that work will now be pushed rapidly until the building is finished. Contractor T. J. Nichols, of Atlanta, is superintending the work and no negro carpenters or brick masons are employed. The building will be two stories high and will cover a site near the Georgia railroad depot 257x79 feet.

FINE PROGRAMME AT GRANT PARK

Continued from Second Page.

to a committee it was recalled for the purpose of having it passed at the earliest possible moment. The time for passage was short, and I take delight in saying to you, that when it was brought up for consideration it received the unanimous vote of the general assembly of this state without a single dissenting voice. It was referred to the senate, and there likewise in the higher house of the general assembly it received twenty-four votes, and was subsequently passed unanimously.

"And now today as we witness this grand scene, showing how the movement has grown, I have in my pocket the publication that contained the account of the first Labor Day in Georgia. The exercises were held in Concordia hall, but wouldn't we have a time now if we attempted to hold the Labor Day celebration in Concordia hall? The first Labor Day parade was held in 1896, and, my friends, from that day to this the labor sentiment has grown in Georgia; and if this little child has grown to its present dimensions during the progress of the movement, who can tell what will be the final effect of these organizations, and how great will be the good that will come from the great interests represented in them?

"The eighteenth century witnessed the solution of the great problem of civil and religious liberty on this American continent, and I declare to you today that in the wisdom and in the patriotism, and in the intelligence of the American people, we will by reason and by justice, solve this great contention between labor and capital. This great American nation has never had a problem which it failed to solve. (Applause.)

"My friends, I am proud of the fact that I am permitted to participate in the proceedings of this day, and I am proud of the fact that I am a Georgian. There is scarcely a page in the history of our nation that Georgia has not glorified and embellished. As soon as I heard of the victory of our troops at Santiago I believed on that occasion that there ran in the veins of the brave leader of the Rough Riders, Georgia blood. I stand here to tell you on the authority of our distinguished governor, that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is a great-grandson of Archibald Bulloch, one of the former governors of Georgia. (Applause.) And when the eGorgia troops form in line for the Dewey celebration parade, they will occupy the second place in the line of march in that great procession by reason of the fact Georgia furnished to that victory the gallant lieutenant on the flagship Olympia, Lieutenant Brumby.

"I thank you for the honor which you have bestowed upon me, and if I had one word more to say I would pronounce my benediction over this assemblage and wish each of you 'Godspeed.'" (Applause.)

Interesting Contests Held.

After the speeches the various amusements and contests were held at the grounds. A large number of people attended the game of ball played between the Southern Shops and the Southern Iron Car Line teams. The game was called in the fifth inning on account of darkness, and at that time the score stood 16 to 1 in favor of the Southern Shops.

One of the most amusing contests was the climbing of the greased pole. Walter Blackburn won the prize.

In the 100 yards race the first prize was captured by James McGee, of the Southern shops. The sack race was won by J. M. Hesterley, and Ernest McGrewer came off victor in the tub race.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in walking about the grounds and seeing the sights, and it was a late hour when all returned to the city.



YOU WANT WHISKY PURE OR NOT AT ALL.

DUNN'S MONOGRAM RYE

Is unrivaled for purity—for its freedom from fusel oil. It is an honest stimulant, good for everyday drinking; unequaled for the invalid and convalescent. It is ripe—12 years old—remarkably smooth and fine flavored. Sold by all first-class dealers in quarts, pints and half-pints.

Ask for DUNN'S MONOGRAM RYE.

ALBERT L. DUNN,
So. Trav. Agent.
Box 657... ATLANTA, GA.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Must Bear Signature of Brent Good.

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Mee 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

SEE GENUINE. WRAPPER.

PRINTED ON RED PAPER.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., September 5, 1899.

Labor's Great Day in Atlanta.

Labor Day in Atlanta yesterday had every accessory of weather and popular interest to make it a success, and it emphasized the general character of Atlanta's greatness. This was to be seen in the section after section of honest and intelligent tradesmen, to whose skill and industry every community owes its success. It was to be seen in the numerous floats representing the shops as well as the manufactured products of the city. All together typified the harmony which exists between capital and labor—the one well invested and the other well paid. The display fully justified the hope that the work of yesterday may so grow from year to year that Atlanta will become one of the greatest inland cities in the union.

The day, so brightly begun, so brimful of Atlanta's pluck and enterprise, so illustrative of the strong arms and civic virtues of the men who work, closed with every evidence of the enjoyment and satisfaction which was felt by all who participated in its festivity.

Party Policy and Individual Opinion.

We note that Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio, who is aiding in a very necessary propagation of bimetallist truths in New England, announces his belief that Aguinaldo is one of the greatest men of the century. In the same breath Mr. Lentz denounces the Philippine war.

In a general way, these episodes are to be expected. They belong to the heat of the moment. When a very earnest man feels a call to enter a protest against events that seem to him to be carrying the republic away from its traditions, it is natural that he should give a vigorous turn to his language. But the fact to which we desire to call attention is this—that Mr. Lentz is merely giving loose reins to his own opinions, and, in these Filipino matters does not represent the democratic party which, as yet, has made no definite declaration on the subject.

To arraign the Philippine war is to arraign Aguinaldo, who is mainly responsible for its beginning and its continuance; therefore he is not one of the greatest men of the country. If he possessed a grain of greatness, he would also possess enough of the elements of statesmanship to convince him that whatever the prospect of the moment may be, the American people may be depended on never to commit their flag to a policy of conquest and subjugation. If Aguinaldo were a genuine patriot, he would have averted the sacrifices which are the result of the foolish struggle in which he is engaged.

It may be true, as has been asserted, that our affairs in the Philippines are not in the wisest and best hands that could be selected; but back of it all stand the American people, determined that their government and their flag shall continue to represent freedom and humanity. It is said that Aguinaldo is familiar with the American constitution; if so, why does he not understand that the hasty policies and experiments of a political party are of no more importance, so far as our institutions are concerned than the heated remarks of a campaign orator.

In eulogizing Aguinaldo, and in denouncing a war for which the Americans are in no wise responsible, Mr. Lentz will find many sympathizers in New England. The republicans of that region are claiming that Aguinaldo is another George Washington, and are crying out that their party is responsible for the present troubles in the Philippines; but the enthusiastic Ohioan must not make the mistake of supposing that this attitude of the New England republicans means anything. If Mr. McKinley were to announce tomorrow that the republican party proposes to subjugate the Filipinos and hold them as vassals, that it was determined to recognize and maintain polygamy and slavery in one of the islands—which, in fact, it has done, and that it intends to make the flag stand as the emblem of foreign conquest, these New England republicans would be found sustaining that policy at the polls. These oily patriots would insist that it is better to destroy the essence of human liberty than to support the democratic party. We mention these things in order that Mr. Lentz may have no disappointments in the matter.

There are no illusions about Aguinaldo. At the very moment when his patriotism should have been available to avert a disastrous conflict—when his ambition should have proved its beneficent character—he was engaged in proclaiming himself dictator and declaring that the Americans must be expelled from the archipelago.

But the democratic party will insist that precisely the same measure of justice and humanity that is to be given to the Cubans shall be meted out to the Filipinos; that the flag shall remain the emblem of freedom wherever it is planted, and when, in justice it is withdrawn, that the work which has been done under its folds shall be the uplifting of foreign and alien races to a higher political destiny. That is what the great republic stands for in the eyes of the oppressed of all nations.

A Remarkable Admission.

Our readers are familiar with the episode in which Editor Murat Halstead figured in the course of his lecture before the Economic Club, of Cincinnati. The whole affair was of a humorous cast; in fact, the humor of the situation originates in the bare sugestion of the possibility of the organization of a club of real economists in Cincinnati, where the weight and price of a hog are of more importance and interest than any theory of wages and rents and things of that kind can be.

This, however, we need not discuss. There are matters connected with the Halstead episode which afford a wider field of sugegstion and comment. One of these may be called a side issue, but its revelation is due to the heated discussion which Mr. Halstead aroused.

It seems that before he became an expansionist or an imperialist, Mr. Halstead went to the philippines, or at least a part of the way there, and the result of that journey was a book. In this book, the praises of the Filipinos was very loudly sung, and the anti-expansionists in Cincinnati were quick to call attention to the fact that he was flattering the Filipinos when he wrote the book, and that he is slandering them now.

To this charge Editor Halstead made a definite reply which, if it is satisfactory to him should certainly be satisfactory to his opponents. The Constitution has placed many guessing contests before its readers for their pleasur eand profit; but we venture to say that the best trained and most acute guesser of them all would never in a thousand years hit upon Editor Halstead's explanation. To prevent suspense, we will add that he admits that he had "intentionally not told the truth in his book," his excuse being that, at the time, he thought we should not be making war on the natives.

The admission is perhaps more astounding than the fact admitted. Here is a man of undoubted ability, who is willing to contradict himself in order to maintain what, in the nature of things, is a mere opinion as to a policy or experiment. Hereafter, what statement can Editor Halstead make that the public will be willing to accept as true?

Cardinal Newman wrote a book to defend himself against the charge of saying one thing and meaning another, and in doing so, contributed to the pleasure and delight of all who admire the English tongue; but here is Editor Halstead admitting that he intentionally wrote what was false in order to popularize an opinion.

Such a state of things is so confusing to the average mind and is such a serious divergence from that line of conduct which Pagan moralists as well as Christian theologians have laid down as right and proper, that we shall have to divorce characterization from comment, leaving the former to be employed by those who believe or imagine that they have a grievance against this great republican publicist.

We may say, however, that the affair has bearings and relations which will enable those who think for themselves to view many questions in a light more favorable to their vision. In short, the aspect in which Editor Halstead introduces himself anew to the public sheds a very brilliant illumination on the methods and operations by which the leading republicans are endeavoring to commit the people of this country to schemes and plans altogether alien to our history and our institutions.

We may perceive, as it were, the pulsations of the cunningly devised machinery which a few minds are mistaking for public opinion.

May and December Again.

Extreme contrasts of any character are interesting, but the most unique and touching are those which involve the love affairs of tender youth and hoary age. The latest instance of this nature is the approaching nuptials of Maurus Jokai, the Shakespear of Hungary, and Arabella Nagy, the most beautiful and popular actress of that country, aged eighteen years. The aged bridegroom and his youthful bride are thus described by a writer in The New York Journal:

He is nearly seventy-five years old and has published three hundred and fifty novels, dramas and miscellaneous works in fifty years. His bride is just now the most popular actress in Hungary. She is exceedingly beautiful and of versatile dramatic talent.

During his student life Petofi, the great poet, was his bosom friend, and he was ever attracted by idealism. He gained his fame in early youth, when he won the prize for the best drama, offered by the Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was then only seventeen years old.

The wife of his youth was Rosa Labufalsky, the Rachael of the Hungarian stage. Since her death he has lived in retirement.

In 1896 Hungary celebrated the completion of his fifty years of literary labor by issuing a beautiful edition of his works, for which a popular subscription of $100,000 was raised.

This is a match which should excite the gratification of all literary men, as being a distinct triumph of their profession. It is seldom, perhaps, that a man of such advanced age succeeds in winning a woman described with such lavish splendor as the little Hungarian actress. That such a victory has been accomplished by a man, of letters is note-worthy and pleasing. Altogether the story makes one of the most picturesque of the year, concerning as it does the two extremes of ages and two arts very intimately and constantly associated with each other.

Judge Hilton's Dissolute Son.

New York's Social and commercial circles are just now writhing over the action of Judge Hilton, who died recently, in leaving his son, Henry Graham Hilton, $25,000 out of a fortune of $6,000,000, and the subsequently declared intention of the young man to contest the will.

The story is an interesting one, and points a very strong moral. It is the old tale of the dissolute son and the generous, forbearing father. Henry Hilton, Jr., was a young man of much promise. He was a favorite with his father, and their relations were loving and congenial, until the son, going the way of most young men with plenty of cash at their disposal, contracted loose habits. He met a Miss Sanxay, a cashier in a New York furnishing store and married her. In spite of the difference in the social stations of the parties, Judge Hilton blessed the couple and gave the girl $30,000 as a wedding present. The young couple had several children, all of whom are dead. In the course of time, the working girl palled on the fickle taste of the young spend-thrift, and he married Sylvia Gerrish, a pretty and popular actress.

Since that time Hilton has amused himself with the diversions of the typical man-about-town. In spite of his father's protestations he became a habitue of the theater green room, a notable giver of wine suppers and a patron of the latest and prettiest theatrical hit in the way of femininity. So, perhaps, it was not unnatural that the staid and respectable old judge, growing weary of his son's dissipations and despairing of reform, should formulate the will, which left him but $25,000 and which provided that even this bequest should be null in the event that the will was contested. The young man declares, however, that he does not propose to be put off with this "pittance." He will await a family council and if he cannot induce his relatives to make adequate provision without going into court, he will adopt this expensive and vexatious way of obtaining what he calls his rights.

It is probable that few will agree with him concerning these rights. He proved a constant source of annoyance and a drain on his father and the latter demonstrated his worldly and fatherly wisdom in refusing to provide further means for reckless dissipation. Such exhibitions of common sense on the part of rich men are growing more frequent and are to be commended. It is the only manner in which the man born with a silver spoon in his mouth can be taught the hard lesson of economy and decency—a lesson which, for the good of himself and humanity, must be learned at some time, whether it comes too late or is of avail in checking his thoughtless and ruinous course.

Senator Morgan's Prophetic Ken.

Senator Morgan's prophetic ken finds full play in his statement that "expansion is the salvation of cotton."

While the political question of expansion, its limitations and its possibilities, may be left to those whose business it is to make politics for the nation, there is behind the statement of Senator Morgan a wide field for discussion. Expansion is a subject capable of many constructions and its real importance should not be lost sight of because occasionally a political meaning is drawn out of it, to the exclusion of those other phases which should merit attention. There is the commercial phase, for instance, which requires neither the assistance of armies nor the adoption of political platforms for its development. All men are expansionists in the meaning that they wish to see the trade of our country cover the world, and that our own enterprises and products should be given the right of way wherever we have the opportunity of giving it such direction.

As England has for nearly a century grown rich through her Atlantic coast trade with the United States, why should we be blind to the fact that we can likewise establish trade relations with the great continent across the Pacific, which consumes two-thirds of the cotton of the world? Why should we continue to make Liverpool our distributing market to Asia, dropping the greater value of our cotton market there, when this business can just as well be handled from San Francisco, which points the way to all the ports of Asia and of Africa?

In the condition of the cotton-growing states of the union in which farmers cannot find a profitable market for their products, it becomes the first duty of the government to aid in opening up new markets for our products. With the diminution of the commerce of the Atlantic, that of the Pacific becomes overwhelming, and the profits which have heretofore accrued to European countries from their use of the Pacific.

Therefore, while Senator Morgan was talking from political motives, the suggestions which came to him belong more exclusively to the field of commerce and regardless of the future wanderings of politicians and politics, our merchants and business men can keep in sight the fact that the Pacific is an American ocean intended to carry the argosies of American manufacturers and producers.

The republican organs are all fighting shy of the report of Admiral Dewey's undenied and undeniable conversation at Naples with the correspondent of The London News. The admiral is not an expansionist of the republican variety.

The Globe-Democrat puts its head in the sand and scratches for its party with its hind legs.

The silver men can at least tell the common people of New England some important facts they ought to know.

Some of the republican organs are uneasy for fear the democratic leaders will hurt one another's feelings. All tears, however, should be saved for the republican wrangle which is to take place over expansion.

Congressman Adamson.

Senoia, Ga., Enterprise-Gazette: When Congressman Adamson starts out to secure something for his people, he never lets up until the task is done. A week or two since—when Judge Griggs was with us—we expected Judge Adamson down to help us enjoy a barbecue, given especially in his and Judge Griggs's honor, but at that time the judge had to go to Washington in the interest of two of his constituents, and the result was he came back with two appointments; a captaincy and a lieutenancy for the regular army. While no man within our knowledge would have been more welcome, and we know of our genial congressman well enough to know that no man could have enjoyed the occasion more; yet, when it comes to duty and business, he invariably foregoes all pleasure in the interest of his constituency. No man from this district has ever been more mindful or watchful of the interests of those whose servant he is, and his faithful service will find its reward at the hands of an appreciative people.

Fired the First Shot.

Abbeville, Ga., Chronicle: T. H. Wheat, who fired the first shot on Fort Sumter in the war of the sixties, is a resident of Wilcox. He came to this county from Floyd two years ago and is living at Reidsville, four miles from here, and is engaged in farming. Mr. Wheat is sixty years old, but has maintained his youthful health and vigor.

A Georgia Farmer.

Nashville South Georgian: Mr. W. H. Watson, living three and one-half miles from town, has been keeping house eighteen years and never has bought a pound of sugar, meat, corn or syrup. Berrien county is still ahead!

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

"Dixie" on Labor Day.

The bands made merry music—we heard the glad bells chime;
And when they gave us "Dixie," how the boys kept time!
For "Dixie" ever thrills 'em with joy in every clime—
Just let the bands play "Dixie," and they'll all keep time!

A peaceful army marching across the world away,
The tread of millions echoed o'er distant streets that day;
But where all flags are waving, and where the glad bells chime,
Just let the bands play "Dixie," and they'll all keep time!

When e'er I hear it ringing, a sparkle's in my eye—
I see the old guns gleaming, and the troops march by!
The valleys of Virginia—the hills of Tennessee,
And the battlefields of Georgia, it's bringing back to me.

The dear old time! I love it!—Though battle-flags be furled,
It's still to me the music that's sweetest in the world!
The old boys—the are passing into a fairer clime,
But let the band play "Dixie," and they'll all keep time!

* * * * *

The Georgia Article.

The Philadelphia Ledger is famous for unique obituaries, but it has never surpassed the following from that original, interesting Georgia weekly, The Whittsett Courier:

"He has left this world forever—
Has crossed to the other side.
He took his medicine regular,
An' I reckon that's why he died!"

"His spirit roams the golden shore,
Where all is bright and fair.
He ran a 'still' and grocery store,
And also ran for mayor."

"She said: 'I'm near the Jasper sea,
And heaven will be my lot:
Husband, shed not a tear for me!'
He told her he would not."

"What lessons from his life we learn
Of hope and faith so fair!
The lamp could not hold out to burn,
But all burns brightly there!"

And the last is in prose—"On a public-spirited citizen who always sold goods exactly as he advertised them."

* * * * *

Among the notable features of Dr. Lee's Illustrated Methodist Magazine, for October, will be an article on Joel Chandler Harris, with various pictures of the author and his Atlanta home. The article is from the pen of Forrest Adair, and the editor speaks in the highest terms of it. The admirers of "Uncle Remus" throughout the country will be glad to get this bright glimpse into the home life of the favorite author.

* * * * *

What Would You Do?

If the world were bright—
With never a night,
If the sun were always beaming
From skies as blue
As ever you knew,
What would you do for dreaming?

If the world were glad,
And none of us sad—
With never a temptest howling,
With life—alack!
Like a railroad track,
What would you do for growling?

* * * * *

Some Georgia Nuggets.

The rainbow is all right in its way, but when a fellow gets wet in a storm it's cold consolation to him.

There may be "books in the running brooks," but most people don't know much about diving.

The man who wants gold has got to dig for it; but the trouble is, some people can't afford a pick and shovel.

The man who is always boasting about standing up for his rights is either a bachelor, or there is an invalid in his family.

* * * * *

In September.

Talkin' 'bout September—it doesn't smack of fall;
The hot sun's doin' of his best to burn the world an' all!
The sky is like an oven, an' mighty little breeze
Is rumplin' up the ringlets of the green an' moveless trees.

Talkin' 'bout September—it's actin' mighty queer;
We're used to chilly breezes in that season of the year;
An' the twinkle of the fire, an' the fiddle's merry sound,
An' "Keep time to the music," an' "Swing your partners roun'!"

* * * * *

One Thing Lacking.

Creditor (to editor)—How are collections these days?

Editor—Slow, sir, slow! I've got a good shotgun, but can't get anybody to credit me for shot!

* * * * *

The Chronic Candidate.

He knows not what they built him for,
Yet knows they cannot kill;
For he was running in the war,
And he's a-running still.

* * * * *

A correspondent, who is inclined to discourage youthful aspirants for literary fame, says that he has been writing for ten years, but has only had six articles accepted in that time. Well, that's a pretty good record. It is said that James Whitcomb Riley wrote fifteen years before fame and profit came to him. "Keep the saw in the log."

* * * * *

The Rural Editor.

He is cool, if he hasn't a dollar,
Though hot skies may glisten like glass;
A duster, a celluloid collar,
Good health and an annual pass!

* * * * *

A Boston man was arrested for singing at his work. Now, doesn't that indicate that the southern negro could not make a success in business there?

* * * * *

The Sweetest Singing.

Thorns with roses springing—
Dark to dim the light;
But still the sweetest singing
Is "The
World's
All
Right!

It sets the bells to ringing—
It makes the pathway bright;
Ah, still the sweetest singing
Is "The
World's
All
Right!"

F. L. S.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Caring for the Feeble-Minded.

Editor Constitution—Having recently visited the Michigan home for the feeble-minded and epileptic, I was greatly interested in the Rev. H. L. Crumley's communication in a late edition of your paper relative to the need of such an institution in Georgia. Claiming Georgia for my native heath, it is but natural that I should feel a pride in her institutions, and as I went through the Michigan home for this most unfortunate class, I had constantly in mind the fact that Georgia is far behind in this humane movement. I sincerely trust it will not be long till Mr. Crumley's suggestion is adopted and Georgia will provide for the mental, moral and physical training of at least a proportion of her 2,500 feeble-minded and epileptic.

From the last biennial report of the board of control of the Michigan home for the feeble-minded and epileptic, I have gleaned a few facts which may be of interest to those who have never given the matter serious thought.

The bill establishing this institution was passed June 2, 1893, and the home was opened for the reception of inmates August 1, 1895. It is situated at Lapeer, Lapeer county. The object of the institution is "to provide by all proper and feasible means the intellectual, moral and physical training of that unfortunate portion of the community who have been born or by disease have become imbecile, feeble-minded or epileptic, and by a judicious and well adapted course of training and management to ameliorate their condition and to develop as much as possible their intellectual faculties, to reclaim them from their unhappy condition and fit them, as far as possible, for future usefulness. The feeble-minded and epileptic, above the age of six, are admitted, the best time for their training and instruction being between eight and twelve.

In the short time since the establishment of this institution much has been accomplished by and for the inmates, though few have attained any degree of skill. Under the direction of the attendants roads and walks have been made, the grounds around the buildings graded and sodded, two ice houses have been built, screen doors, tables, closets, partitions and boxes made, furniture repaired, painting and glazing done, and many miscellaneous repairs made. The boys have accomplished a great deal on the farm and garden.

The school work embraces primary and kindergarten work, physical culture, sewing, knitting, fancy work, hammock weaving, matmaking, sloyd work, special exercises in articulation, and vocal and instrumental music. Weekly entertainments are held for the inmates.

Of the 230 inmates, 215 are born in the United States, while 15 are of foreign birth.

I quote from the above mentioned biennial report the following interesting facts regarding the feeble-minded:

The first institution for their training in the United States was established by Massachusetts in 1848.

Michigan was the nineteenth state to make public provision for them, her institution being opened in 1895.

There are less than 8,000 being cared for by the various states.

There is no cure for the condition. A degree of deficiency always remains.

The duration of life falls short, as compared with other individuals.

The most potent factor as a cause is heredity.

The popular belief that consanguineous marriages are a prolific source is an error.

The percentage among the whites is greater than among the blacks.

In connection with the mental state there is some physical imperfection.

There are more males than females.

Their disposition is usually of a sympathetic nature and responsive to kindness, the predominant factor used in managing them.

The terms idiocy, imbecility and feeble-minded are used synonymously.

Permanent detention is advocated for all feeble-minded persons.

Professor Monroe, of Stanford university, obtained data relating to 10,000 pupils in California schools, finding 10 per cent mentally dull and 3 per cent feeble-minded. He states "there are many children in public schools who could be more economically and wisely trained in schools adapted to their special needs," and remarks: "There are many more who, although not positively feeble-minded, skirt the borderland of abnormality, and because of their large numbers (nearly 10 per cent of the whole school enrollment) should receive the thoughtful attention of teachers and specialists."

A commission appointed by the British government to investigate the condition of 100,000 school children in Great Britain, report 7 per cent as being mentally dull.

LOY M'AFEE INGHRAM.

Detroit, Mich., September, 1899.

FUND IS RAPIDLY GROWING.

Prospects for Battalion's New York Trip Are Bright.

The fact that yesterday was Labor Day, and in consequence many of the stores being closed, hindered in some measure the work of the citizens' committee which has in charge the work of soliciting subscriptions to the Dewey-Brumby reception fund. However, quite a large addition was made to the amount already subscribed, and prospects were never brighter for the committee eventually reaching the $5,000 mark—the limit it set out to secure.

In spite of the fact that numerous canvassing committees have been at work in the city in the interest of various movements during the past few months, the work of the citizens' committee has been comparatively a light task. Every one seems to be enthusiastic in their desire for the boys to go to New York, and, without an exception, those who have been approached have subscribed with the utmost willingness.

The amount the committee now has actually in sight approximates $1,000—just one fifth of the sum necessary to send the battalion to New York in a style that Atlanta will have no cause to be ashamed of. The remaining $1,000 is expected to be raised in the next two weeks.

In speaking of the matter last night, Captain Hunter Course said:

"The committees inform us that with remarkably few exceptions those who have been approached have been only too glad to subscribe, and seemed to feel a positive pleasure in giving.

"All the committees will be actively at work today, and we expect to make a handsome showing by Thursday night, when a meeting will be held at the Guards' armory and reports from all the committees read."

There was to have been such a meeting last night, but on account of the Labor Day banquet many members could not be present.

Additional Subscriptions.

Following is the list of additional subscriptions:

Howell Jockson	$ 10 00
James O. Wynn	5 00
John R. Thornton	20 00
Atlanta National bank	50 00
John W. Grant	5 00
Bruce & Morgan	5 00
F. M. Scott	5 00
W. C. Nunnemacher	15 00
Ike Menhenitt	5 00
Joseph Jacobs	10 00
Arnold Broyles	10 00
J. A. Fisher	5 00
T. R. Sawtell	5 00
J. A. Lafitte	2 00
J. M. Stephens	10 00
Judge George Hillyer	5 00
F. M. Myers, Sr.	5 00
Anton Kontz	5 00
E. C. Atkins	5 00
H. H. Camp	1 00
T. J. Day	2 00
E. W. Malone	1 00
Total	$186 00

No New Cases at New Orleans.

New Orleans, September 4.—Dr. Souchon reports tonight that no new cases of fever have developed, and that a house-to-house inspection of the squares surrounding the two cases reported, shows no suspicious cases.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"Let me congratulate you—knew you would get it—you are the right man in the right place."

Dr. Amos Fox probably heard this a hundred times, yesterday afternoon, from as many people, after it was announced that he had been elected police commissioner.

Every lounger in the neighborhood of the doctor's office made it his business to hunt up and say something pleasant The election gave general satisfaction.

"Earnest Willie" was in town yesterday, looking rather thin and pale.

"I am somewhat pulled down," he said, "overwork and hot weather, you know, but I keep moving."

This youngster on crutches deserves credit for his pluck and energy. He is well known as a writer and lecturer, and he has succeeded where stronger and more favored competitors have failed. He bravely went out to battle with the world when other men in his physically disabled condition would have gone to a hospital.

"We have the best town in Georgia!"

The speaker was Colonel Findlay, of Gainesville, and the hearty ring in his voice showed that he meant what he said.

"Yes," he continued, "Gainesville is moving right along, and the big Hynds tannery and shoe factory, just purchased by Inman, Smith & Company, of Atlanta, is going to be one of Georgia's star attractions in the industrial line. I don't care whether you call it an Atlanta concern or not. Call it what you please—call Gainesville your suburb if you wish—the factory is with us, and we are proud of it!"

Everybody seems to be reading the illustrated articles about General N. B. Forrest in Harper's Magazine.

In the August number Dr. John A. Wyeth told the story of Streyght's raid, and this month he gives an account of Forrest's storming of Fort Pillow.

They were the first things Judge Newman called for yesterday, after his return from his vacation in the North Carolina mountains.

"I must read these right away," he remarked, "I hear everybody talking about them."

The judge, by the way, is looking splendidly, and is in good shape for the heavy business of his court.

Wyeth's article about Streyght is capital reading, but at the time of the federal raider's capture by Forrest, Colonel George W. Adair wrote the story for his Atlanta war daily, The Southern Confederacy, and his graphic pen-picture of the affair was a masterpiece.

The colonel was a favorite staff officer under Forrest during the latter part of the war, and his reminiscences of the great cavalry leader would make a little volume of thrilling interest.

Dr. Wyeth is an Alabamian who served with Forrest, and his life of the general will soon be published by the Harpers. The doctor practices in New York. He stands in the front rank of his profession, and has an income of over $50,000 a year. He can afford to write books.

"Will North Carolina adopt the amendment restricting suffrage?"

This question was put to a prominent Atlantian who spent the summer in the Old North State.

"Of course she will," was the ready answer. "You notice that respectable republicans, like Judge Settle, favor it. The amendment will be adopted, and I hope to see Georgia move in the same direction. It would be worth the expense of a constitutional convention."

"Ed Barrett here?"

"No, he left Saturday," replied a hotel clerk.

"Sorry," said the stranger, "I wanted to see him. I'm from Birmingham. Barrett is giving us a good paper over there. Old Constitution man, you know, and he has another first-class Constitution man on his editorial staff—N. P. T. Finch. You remember him. The Constitution men all do well over there. Henry Gray is one of them. He is one of the most popular men in Birmingham—a rich man, a bank president, chairman of the county democratic executive committee and all that sort of thing. He can get anything he wants, and he deserves it. Come over and see us—you will find lots of old Atlantians there, and they are all in the swim."

Smith, of Gwinnett, as he has long been known in the Georgia legislature—Smith, of Titus, as he was called when he sat in the Texas legislature, was in the city yesterday, looking as soldierly and as statesmanlike as ever.

Colonel Smith is confident that old Gwinnett will not fall behind the splendid record she made at our state fair when she won such first-class honors. He predicts that the farmers of his county will surprise the visitors to the Atlanta fair this fall.

Colonel Ed L. Wight, of Albany, was surrounded by many friends yesterday. The hot weather has not caused him to lose any of the dash and vim and personal magnetism which have always distinguished him, and he looked cool and serene as he negotiated in an off-hand way a real estate deal with Colonel A. J. West and talked over the details.

Colonel Wight is negotiating for a magnificent place near Atlanta, which he proposes to make the finest stock and poultry farm in the entire south.

He is a wealthy man, prominent and successful in various lines of business; a leading member of the legislature and of the state tax commission. He left yesterday for the bankers' convention at Cleveland, Ohio, to which he is a delegate.

The colonel can afford to gratify his tastes in the stock and poultry line. Some of his fowls have cost him fancy prices, but they are worth the money. He has turkles for which he paid $25 each, and geese which cost him fully as much.

When he gets it in shape, his splendid farm will attract crowds of Atlantians and will be one of the show attractions of our suburbs. Nothing on a more princely scale has ever been planned in this vicinity.

Colonel Wight did not mention the matter to newspaper men, but it leaked out, and was talked of among those who took part in the gossip of the Kimball.

WILL CONSTRUCT A BELT ROAD

Said That a Charter Will Soon Be Applied For.

It is authoritatively stated by parties concerned that a charter will soon be applied for to build a belt road around Atlanta, to connect with all the roads. An effort of this kind was lately made by the Atlanta and West Point, but was unsuccessful, by reason of a decision of the supreme court of the state, which declared the Atlanta and West Point had no charter power to construct a belt line. It is further stated that a large and influential financial institution in New York will undertake to finance the projected line.

The firm of Tompkins & Alston will represent the movement here, and the charter will be applied for by them in the next few days.

Zinc Lands Change Hands.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 4.—(Special.) T. D. Dale, of Marietta, O.; J. F. Bary, of New York, and H. O. Read, of Boston, have purchased from local parties a large track of zinc lands north of this city, and will at once erect a $75,000 concentrator and complete developing plant. The product will be shipped to northern and eastern markets.

M'KINLEY JOINS GRAND ARMY VETS

Reunion at Philadelphia Is Formally Inaugurated.

COMMANDER IS ON HAND

President Serenaded at His Hotel by German Singing Societies.

CROWDS VIEW SAMPSON'S SQUADRON

Fierce Conflict Being Waged Between Three Candidates for Commander-in-Chief.

Philadelphia, September 4.—With the arrival from Cincinnati today of Acting Commander-in-Chief Johnson, the thirty-third national encampment of the G. A. R. was formally inaugurated.

Colonel Johnson was accompanied by the posts of Cincinnati, and several bands of music. A large reception committee, headed by General Louis Wagner, chairman of the local executive committee, met the commander at the railway station and escorted him to his headquarters at the Continental hotel.

Every incoming train is bringing its quota of veterans and visitors and the streets are thronged. The weather is ideal, with a bright autumnal sun and a cooling breeze, rendering sight-seeing enjoyable. Indications point to a continuation of fair weather, and those interested in the encampment are correspondingly happy. To the visitors and Philadelphians alike the Avenue of Fame is the point of greatest interest. The classic columns, gay with fluttering flags and bearing names of battles and commanders, which summoned memories of personal hardships and sufferings, or more tender memories of those who died in the cause of duty, were absorbing objects of duty.

President McKinley and his party arrived here at 9 o'clock tonight.

The station was thronged and a cordon of policemen was necessary to keep the crowds back as the distinguished visitors made their way from the train to the carriages in waiting.

Fine Reception for President.

President McKinley walked with uncovered head from the train shed to the street and was cheered to the echo. He acknowledged the ovation with many smiles and bows. The party was driven rapidly to the Hotel Walton and the president immediately retired to his private sitting room.

At 10 o'clock members of the United German Singing Societies, accompanied by a band, arrived at the hotel and serenaded the president. They sang three German selections and finished with "The Star Spangled Banner," in which the multitude joined. During the rendition of the songs President McKinley sat on the window ledge and at the conclusion of each led the applause. There were loud cries for a speech, but the president merely bowed and waved his white fedora hat.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who occupies the suit of rooms directly over those of the president, enjoyed the serenade equally as well as Mr. McKinley. He stood at the window of his parlor until the last song was sung.

The campaign for commander-in-chief is waxing warm. It is one of the fiercest contests that the G. A. R. has been engaged in for a long time. Tonight there are three candidates in the field—Acting Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati; Comrade Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, and Comrade Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y. A careful canvas among the different departments indicates that Colonel Shaw tonight has a little the better of the contest. The gentleman in an interview tonight said that he was undoubtedly sure of victory and said that the fight was all over.

Early today the river front was thronged with visitors to secure a glimpse of Admiral Sampson's fleet anchored in the harbor. The war vessels will be illuminated on Thursday night and tonight the searchlights will be displayed.

Camp James M. Sexton, in Fairmount Park, was formally opened at 6 a. m. today with the firing of the national salute, and the unfurling of the stars and stripes over the headquarters of Colonel McGinnis, who is in charge of the campaign.

An army of sightseers visited the camp during the day.

The veterans quartered there have been registered, and a line of guards furnished by the Sons of Veterans, has been established.

GIBRALTAR SALUTES DEWEY.

Cruiser Olympia Reached English Stronghold Yesterday.

Gibraltar, September 4.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, which arrived here at 9:13 o'clock this morning, fired the usual salute in honor of the garrison and the compliment was returned by the batteries on shore and the British battleship Devastation.

Admiral Dewey is slightly indisposed at present and intends to live ashore during his stay here. Mr. Horatio H. Sprague, United States consul at Gibraltar, an old friend of Admiral Dewey, warmly welcomed him.

At noon the American commander landed and the batteries again saluted. The second battalion of the Second Grenadier Guards escorted Admiral Dewey in the carriage of General Sir Robert Biddulph, the governor and commander-in-chief to the palace, for the purpose of paying General Biddulph an official visit.

The Olympia is expected to sail September 11th direct for New York. The crew of the warship are well.

RELIEF FUND INSUFFICIENT.

Porto Rican Committee Says That $15,000 More Is Needed.

New York, September 4.—The Porto Rican relief committee has issued another appeal to the people of the United States on behalf of the sufferers from the hurricane. The appeal declares that $1,500,000 will be required to procure for the destitute bare necessities of life.

Escaping Steam Causes Death.

Columbia, S. C., September 5.—(Special) John Grant, one of the oldest and most prosperous farmers in Chester county, died last night from the result of an accident on Saturday. He was in the engine room of his cotton gin, when a flue in the boiler burst. Escaping steam enveloped him and he was scalded from head to knees.

BENTHEIM ASSERTS UNITED STATES CONSULATE PAPER HID WAR SECRETS

Says German Officers Kept a Supply of Envelopes on Hand and Used Them Freely.

SALE OF WAR MERCHANDISE

How Germany Beat France In Spy Game.

INFORMANT VOUCHES FOR FACTS

Charles E. Bentheim Is the Man Who Made the Statement That Dreyfus Was Not Known at the German War Headquarters.

Charles E. Bentheim, formerly of the German war office, and more recently of the Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers, is the name of the gentleman quoted in The Constitution Saturday morning in connection with the startling exposition of facts that bear most materially on the Dreyfus case.

Mr. Bentheim, in giving additional and even more startling facts in connection with the purchase of war office secrets by Germany, has consented that his name be used in order that all his statements concerning himself may be readily investigated and fully verified.

Through The Jewish Sentiment The Constitution presented the article of Friday morning, which was intensely interesting, despite the fact that the informant's name was, for reasons personal to Mr. Bentheim, not presented. Upon this newer occasion, with still more sensational statements set forth, the use of the informant's name is permitted.

All of the statements made by Mr. Bentheim in the first publication, so far as possible, have been substantiated by the exposition of documents that are as convincing as they are complete.

The additional information elicited is that the letter heads, envelopes and consular seals of the United States government were brought into constant use as a safeguard in transmitting copies of the French war documents from that country to Germany.

Who Charles Bentheim Is.

As stated, the informant gives his name as Charles E. Bentheim, and his discharge papers, which are regular and duly signed, show that he was a private in company M, Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers, during the war with Spain. He was, he says, not at company drill more than ten times, but was put in the commissary department and later transferred to headquarters division, where he became brigade clerk.

He accompanied the Two Hundred and Second New York to Cuba and in addition to duty as brigade clerk was called upon to perform the duties of stenographer at the courtsmartial held from time to time at Pinar del Rio, where the New York regiment was stationed. The paper to the adjutant general's office in Washington recommending his discharge is signed by William E. Horton, assistant adjutant general, first brigade, third division, second army corps and came from General William C. Oates, brigade commander. The half-rate transportation on his discharge papers is plain. Bentheim is an artist and this is the vocation given in his discharge papers. At the time of his discharge his regiment was in Cuba. Since he left the service of the United States, he has been traveling over the south and is at present on his way from Montgomery to Washington, where he says he will visit the sculptor Trentanove. Bentheim says he has no interest in the matter and wishes no notoriety. His name was given only at the last minute and under pressure. His story was not told with that evenness denoting rehearsal, but came in snatches and much that had no direct bearing on the subject was given, showing him to be fully acquainted with the cities of Germany and the French capital. He says that although he has known these things for a long time he has never made public the information of which he is possessed. This is his story:

Mr. Bentheim's Story.

"I was born in Denver, Col., and am nearly thirty-six years of age. When quite young I was sent to Paris to be educated. I went to several countries on the continent, pursuing my studies, and finally to Germany. Here I was employed for about four hours each day as a translator of documents and map engraver by the government, and was in the headquarters of the great staff, at 9 Koniggratzer strasse, Berlin. During my service there I several times translated papers bearing information concerning French fortifications, arsenals, warships and land plans, and knew all those concerned in the purchase of this information. The obtaining of intelligence regarding the French army and navy was operated by the secret service department of the imperial ministry of marine. This bureau was at one time under the control of Prince Bismarck and Herr von Moltke. The Germans in Paris were always on the alert for information.

"When a document was obtained from the office of the minister of marine or the war department in Paris it was taken to Prince Heinrich Hans Pless, the German representative in Paris. Through him it went to the house of one of his sweethearts, where a copy was made. A few hours later the original paper was returned to the office from whence it came. The next move was to get these papers to Berlin. Herr Franz, a toy manufacturer at Sonneberg, Germany, aided in this. He would send dolls to Paris to be dressed. In the body of these little playthings these copies of drawings and descriptive notes were securely sewed and started on their journey to the fatherland. From Paris they were sent by post to Holmrook, a village in England. Here another agent was located. He was Herr Lindau, at that time a partner in some mining operations being carried on there. He died two or three years ago, and his family moved immediately to the north of Ireland. Lindau performed his duty by remailing the doll-messengers to Herr Franz at Conneberg, and once there they were safe. From Sonneberg they were brought to the great headquarters by Herr Franz. Once, I recollect, a document of this nature was brought in by the burgomaster of Leipsic, whose name I cannot recall.

"Herr Alvin Florschuetz, a bank director of Sonneburg, was also in the scheme. About this time, by the way," said Mr. Bentheim, "Her Florschuetz was recommended by the German government to the United States as vice consul for this country at Sonneberg. He was accepted, and soon after, on being allowed money for clerk hire, put his wife, Lina, in that position, giving her name on the reports as 'L. Florschuetz.' All the time this traffic in 'war-office merchandise,' as it was known, was going on Herr Florschuetz was vice consul of the United States."

United States Plays a Part.

"Was the doll plan the only one adopted as a means of communication between the two countries?"

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Bentheim. "Several times I received documents of this kind in the regular United States consular envelope. I remember it distinctly. It was a large white envelope, with the usual 'official business' and something about a penalty on it, and sealed on the back with a white paper seal. The seal was about the size of a half-dollar and had a serrated border to it. The eagle was the center figure, and above it, in a semi-circle, were the words: 'U. S. Consulate.' On the other half of the circle, and below the eagle, was the single word, 'Sonneberg.'

"There was, of course, considerable correspondence going on between these few people regarding the war office traffic, and this was always done on letter heads bearing the one-line inscription, 'United States Consulate, Sonneberg.' Nearly all the descriptions of war vessels, new inventions, armor plate, underground mines, fortifications, etc." continued the narrator, "were on letter heads bearing the inscription: 'Ministere de la Marine, Paris,' or "Ministere de la Guerre, Paris.'

"Whenever Frigate Captain Sigl, who was in charge of this work in Berlin, went out on a scouting trip by himself, he carried a supply of United States stationery and I have seen information of this kind from the French war office come into the staff headquarters in an envelope bearing the consular seal of the United States government. This you will know was a safeguard as nobody would open a letter with this seal on it. Florschuetz, however, did more traveling from Germany into France than either Sigl or Franz and he always had some of this paper in this satchel. He would not go into France direct, as that would bring upon him too much scrutiny at the frontier. He would go first to Bremen and from there to Southampton. Here he would board a steamer either for Cherbourg or Toulon and land without any trouble.

"I will tell you how Florscheutz got the plans of the new submarine boat Goubet, while it was being built at Toulon. This Florschuetz told me himself at a theater in Berlin a week or two after he returned from the expedition. He landed at Toulon and went to a hotel. Here he sent a note to Madame Janssen telling her what he wanted and then proceeded to Monte Carlo for a day or two at the tables. It was arranged of course that if there was any trouble over the work, word would be sent him there. Madame Janssen is the wife of a naval officer and has the entre to the arsenal at Toulon. She secured all the information desired and it was handed to Herr Florscheutz on his return to Toulon in less than one week. Information regarding the construction of the war vessel Gymnote, at that time building at Chebourg, was obtained in the same manner.

"I will cite another case to show how easily anything that Germany wanted could be obtained," went on Mr. Bentheim; "a sergeant in the naval arsenal at Toulon, Thomes by name, at the request of one of the five or six women skirmishing around there at that time, purloined a drawing which gave clearly the inside of the fortress and the location of the submarine mines in the harbor. This information I know went to Esterhazy, but it took a half dozen women to get to him. This drawing was copied at the home of one of Prince Press' sweethearts in Paris and the original drawing rturned two days later to Toulon. Sergeant Thomes was found out in this matter, however, and is now in prison.

Germany Beat French Reports.

"The espionage system was such that Germany was advised of the meeting of all boards connected with any arsenal or fortification. For instance, if a new gun was to be tried, a German agent would be loitering near the testing place and I remember on one occasion when an experiment of this kind was concluded, a rough sketch of the results was handed the German agent before the officers left the grounds. This was sent post haste to Germany. Often a report of the test of a new invention would be in the hands of the German government before it reached the ministry of war in Paris. This caused many laughs in the office at staff headquarters. During all this time I never heard of Captain Dreyfus, and I did not know there was such a person until I heard of his arrest.

Captain Sigl Handled the Money.

Mr. Bentheim was asked who handled the money for the maintenance of this information bureau. His reply was:

"Captain Sigl handled the money for this 'merchandize' as they termed it, to Herr Florschuetz. Emperor William did not of course have any direct dealings with those who did the work, but knew where the money went. The money, as I have said, was paid from the secret service fund of the ministry of marine and I can recollect now that $16,000 or its equivalent in German money passed into the hands of Florscheutz and Franz and some money was paid them personally in the war office in Berlin. This money went into the hands of the 'workers' through a post office in the American quarter in Paris. This place was chosen because it was more frequented by Americans and foreigners than any other office in the city, and so consequently cause no questioning. This post office was on the Champs Elysee between the Palais Delende and the avenue d'Alma. Every six months remittances are made anonymously to the Baroness de Beiden through the Credit Lyonnais in Paris. The bank is entirely innocent of the purpose for which the money is used and their record will corroborate this statement. Baroness de Beiden was the sweetheart of Prince Henry Pless, but later transferred her affections to Esterhazy. She is the veiled lady of the Rennes court-martial."

Bentheim Is Questioned.

Mr. Bentheim was questioned as to his reason for leaving Germany, and his reply was to the effect that a quarrel with the emperor over another matter caused it. He was arrested and placed in the fortress at Potsdam.

"At that time," went on Sergeant Bentheim, "the United States ambassador was absent from Berlin. I did not have my passports on my person, but sent word to Mr. Chapman Coleman, then secretary of the embassy at Berlin, where they were to be found. He came quickly to my assistance, it being proved that I was an American citizen. I was released and soon after left the country. Mr. Coleman will confirm what I have said."

Coming down to his life in the United States, Mr. Bentheim said he arrived in New York direct from Bremen late in April of 1898. There was plenty of war talk then and he enlisted on August 5th of that year in the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment. "While at Camp Meade," he went on, "I was transferred to the quartermaster's department and later made brigade clerk. I was discharged at Washington barracks, D. C., January 27th, of this year, and received my money the day following. I was the only man of the Two Hundred and Second New York discharged in Washington. At this time the regiment was in Cuba. Brigadier General Oates, in whose headquarters I was clerk, recommended my muster out at my request and Adjutant General Horton, who is now in the commissary department of the war office in Washington, signed in Cuba the papers which secured for me my honorable discharge. The papers were finally signed by Colonel F. L. Guenther, who was at that time at Fort Myer.

Mr. Bentheim was told that from the fact that his story should appear at this time and contain so much startling information would cause doubt as to its authenticity, but to this he rejoined:

"I will go with you before a notary public and swear that everything that I have told you is the truth; or I will swear in a similar way to any United States officer or member of the German embassy. The story is absolutely true and you are at liberty to communicate with any of the persons I have mentioned in an effort at corroboration."

DUNLAP HATS

Just Out.

Style and quality unequaled.

Our line of Men's Furnishings and Shoes stronger than ever.

LAW BROS.,

10 Whitehall.

The output of ore at the Erie Consolidated mines for August was considerably in excess of the month previous. Installation of the smelting plant will be completed soon, now the furnaces have been finished, but the smelter will not treat ores from other mines.

PROF. ROBERT W. QUICK DEAD

Teacher at the Tech Passes Away at His Residence—Typhoid Fever Was the Cause.

Professor Robert Mitchell Quick, professor of physics and electrical engineering at the Technological school, died at his residence in this city, 55 Williams street, last night at 8 o'clock. He had been suffering from typhoid fever about three weeks.

Professor Quick was taken ill at Demorest, Ga., where he had gone on a short vacation. He remained there about ten days, and was brought to Atlanta. Three days ago the deadly disease began to secure a firmer hold on its victim, and he sank into unconsciousness yesterday morning, never recovering his reason. The end came peacefully.

Professor Quick was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife in Atlanta and a sister and three brothers in New York state to mourn his loss, besides a host of friends. He was married a little over a year ago to Miss Marjory Ellis, of Atlanta. His sister and brothers have been telegraphed for, and they will arrive in Atlanta Thursday morning. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The details have not been arranged, but the Technological professors will probably be the pallbearers.

The deceased was graduated from the Ithaca High school in 1888, and taught in a public school of that city for one year. In 1890 he entered Cornell university on a state scholarship awarded on a competitive examination, on which he went on record as standing the highest in the state.

He was graduated from Cornell in 1894, receiving the degree of bachelor of science. In the fall of the same year, from a large number of applicants, he was chosen to the fellowship in physics at Cornell university, in virtue of which, in addition to the graduate studies, he continued to pursue physics and electrical engineering. He taught physics during 1894 and 1895, in which he was entirely successful. During the same time he was president of the electrical society of Cornell university.

Professor Quick was a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He possessed a genial disposition, was an efficient teacher, and his place will be hard to fill at the Tech.

Big Blaze at East Point.

The six-room residence of Mrs. Vyle, at East Point, situated about 200 yards from the depot, caught fire about 8 o'clock last night and the house and furniture were a complete loss.

The flames of the burning structure could be plainly seen from the city. The origin of the fire is not known.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.

Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

TROLLEY CAR WAS A BLACK MARIAH

Officers Confiscate a Car and Arrest the Passengers.

HELD DOORS WITH PISTOLS

Trolley Car Run Through from Lincoln Park to Station.

NEGRO SHOOTS AT A POLICE OFFICER

Raid on Electric Car and Wholesale Arrests Made on Account of Drunkenness and Disorder at Lincoln Park Yesterday.

The most novel wholesale arrest that ever occurred in Atlanta took place last night when a trolley car was transformed into a temporary black mariah, and about forty negro men and women were rolled through the city from Lincoln park to the police barracks.

An officer stood at either end of the car with a revolver and club, and each had a citizen whom he had deputized to help him keep any one of the prisoners from escaping.

It was a remarkable police raid, made while the packed car was running through the streets, and the scene that followed when the strange black mariah arrived at the barracks was one the like of which had never before been witnessed in Atlanta, or, perhaps, in any other city.

Most of the negroes were drinking, and they had raised a disturbance at Lincoln park, firing off pistols and cursing everybody who came near them. They boarded a car for town, still shooting pistols and cursing and yelling.

Two officers, Bankston and Barrett, slipped on the car with two citizens, and the officers drew their pistols and told the whole aggregation in the car to consider themselves under arrest.

The conductor agreed to run the car straight through to the police barracks, which was not on his line.

For once a trolley car had been captured and confiscated by the police.

Made His Car a Black Mariah.

The conductor was only too glad to have his car used as a black mariah. He made no attempt to collect any fares, rides in black mariahs always being free of cost.

The car never stopped from the time it left the park until it arrived at police barracks. It made a through trip, and people along its route looked and wondered as they saw a car dashing through the city with a crowd of noisy negroes and policemen standing guard with pistols at the doors.

Three of the prisoners in the car got away. They leaped from windows at the risk of breaking their necks, and landed in the streets while the car was going ten or twelve miles an hour.

Arrived at the Barracks.

It was about 8 o'clock that the trolley-car-black-mariah stepped in front of the police barracks. The police reserve and the call officers were summoned to help transfer the prisoners from the car to the prison. In squads of threes and fours the men and women were lead from the car and locked up in the barracks.

A large crowd of people assembled in the street to witness the novel finis of the most remarkable arrest on record in Atlanta.

Officers Barrett and Bankston reported a serious disturbance at Lincoln park, which called for the arrest of the whole car load of negroes. Most of them had been drinking, and they used pistols and made the evening at the park in the nature of a Bacchanalian revel.

Shot at an Officer.

One of the negroes, who jumped from the car and escaped, fired his pistol at Officer Barrett as the car left him in the street.

The standard for purity and excellence is attained in champagne by Cook's Imperial Extra Dry. Bouquet excellent.

AMUSEMENTS

If last night's play at the Grand was a sample of "The Sidewalks of New York," The pavement in that great metropolis is sadly in need of repairs.

The actors were poor, the play poorer. In short, the least said about such a play the better—for it.

Lightning may seldom strike twice in the same place, but undoubtedly a pair of below-the-level plays have been foisted on the DeGives in quick succession as openers for the Grand's season.

"Have You Seen Smith?" was bad, very bad.

"The Sidewalks of New York" last night was worse, if possible.

Such attractions are enough to frighten the theatergoers away from even good plays, well presented.

Cut such bookings, Klaw and Erlanger; and you can't cut them too quickly.

The Peruche Beldene Company opened their engagement last night at the Columbia to an audience which tested the capacity of the theater. Every seat was taken, and standing room only could be bought after 8 o'clock.

"Taylor Lewis" was the bill, and judging from the liberal and enthusiastic applause the audience enjoyed itself thoroughly. The various roles were in clever hands, and the play showed careful rehearsing. The specialties were very strong, and would have carried a much less strong dramatic performance. Denicke and Holt entertained the audience fully twenty-five minutes with their unique musical turn, which is certainly clever. The Carleton sisters received a perfect ovation when they came out to sing and dance. A more popular sister team would be hard to find. Emile Subers sang several coon songs in her usual pleasing style. Taken as a whole, Peruche has a decidedly clever show.

Tonight the company will play "The Two Orphans."

A matinee will be given Wednesday afternoon.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

SALE OF LIBRARY PROPERTY TODAY

Valuable Site Will Be Auctioned at 5 O'Clock This Afternoon.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE SALE

Expected That the Property Will Bring a Handsome Price.

STEVE JOHNSTON WILL CONDUCT SALE

He Has Had Many Inquiries Concerning It During Past Few Days. A Large Crowd Is Expected.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock the sale of the Young Men's Library lot takes place on the premises.

This property is very valuable, and there is every reason to believe that the purchaser will realize a handsome profit within the next twelve months.

The Atlanta real estate market is improving daily, and the realty agents say that August sales were better than any previous year for the past five years. Last June the Johnson property, on Marietta street sold for $467.50 per front foot. The library property cost $400 per foot in 1893. The trustees have decided to sell it this afternoon for what it will bring. There will be no reservation—no bybidding—but a genuine bona fide auction sale. Mr. Steve Johnston, who will conduct the sale, informed The Constitution yesterday that great interest was being taken in the sale, and that he had received several inquires about the property from parties who have money to invest.

Many have been speculating as to the price the property would sell for, and the estimates have ranged all the way from $700 per foot down to $300. A prominent capitalist said yesterday that this property was worth every cent of $500 per foot, and ought to bring that price. Inasmuch as this is a sale of public property, and the proceeds will be expended for the good of Atlanta, it is to be hoped the sale will be well attended, and the property will bring a good price. The terms will be announced today just before the sale.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DR. F. H. KERFOOT IN THE CITY

New Secretary of Baptist Home Mission Board Arrives To Take Charge of Position.

Dr. F. H. Kerfoot, the new secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, who was recently elected to that position, vice Dr. J. T. Tichenor, who is now assistant secretary, arrived in the city at 3:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Washington.

Dr. Kerfoot went at once to the residence of Hon. Porter King, whose guest he will be for the next two or three days.

Dr. Kerfoot is one of the most distinguished divines in the Southern Baptist church, and is sure to conduct the affairs of the home mission board in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Dr. Kerfoot stated to a Constitution reporter last night that he would assume the duties of his new position this morning, and, together with Dr. Tichenor, go over thoroughly the details of the work. For the present his family will remain in Louisville, but he expects to bring them to Atlanta in a few weeks.

IS YOUR MIND MADE UP

on the Diamond question? If so, don't fail to inspect our stock. We have a large and beautiful line of Solitaires, and Diamonds in every conceivable combination with other precious stones. All at reasonable prices.

Maier & Berkele,

Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.



FALL BUSINESS

In all lines will be good.

Now Is the Time

TO ILLUSTRATE.

All Kinds of Cuts Made by

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO.

Constitution Bldg., Atlanta.

"THE BEST"

BAKING POWDER

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Contains NO { Alum, Phosphate, Adulteration whatever

It makes light, sweet and wholesome hot breads.

"THE BEST" Baking Powder Is Not Controlled by the Baking Powder Trust.

Hence it is SOLD CHEAPER than other Baking Powders of equal quality.

1 POUND TINS..... .....40c
1 POUND PAPER..... ....35c
3 POUNDS $1.00

Special price in bulk to large users.

AN ATLANTA MADE PRODUCT.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

Kamper's"

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

BEING sure that you are dressed in the right style is worth something.

When you buy Footwear here you have the satisfaction of knowing you have the fashion that is right in that particular.

For Men this season the swell shape is the "Nassau." There's not a Shoe in the country that compares with it in quality, workmanship, finish or fit.

For Women the newest, swellest thing is that very mannish extreme style called the "Moorgate." It is worn by all up-to-date dressers.

"On account of Holiday our store will be closed today, Tuesday, September 5th."

Byck Bro's. & Co.

FOOT COVERERS TO MANKIND.

Rough and Tumble Suits FOR Rough and Tumble BOYS

Nobby Suits — Nobby
Dressy Suits — Dressy
Stylish Suits — Stylish

In fact, our Boys' and Children's department is right up "to the top notch" with the latest and best of Juvenile attire—Suits—Pants—Hats—Caps—Waists. Our prices and qualities will make both you and your boy a friend of this department,

HIRSCH BROS.

44 WHITEHALL ST.

MONEY ON CHOICE **REAL ESTATE.** 5%

J. L. RILEY & CO., 28 SOUTH BROAD ST.

Real Estate Loans.

Our facilities for handling large loans on Atlanta business and residence property are the best and our rates the lowest. Interested parties invited to call. Liberal division of commissions made with local brokers.

Barker & Holleman,

Telephone 1207. 405 Gould Bldg.

Our Store will be Closed Today on Account of Holiday.

EISEMAN BROS.

Stores { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. 7th and E Sts. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

15-17 Whitehall St., Our Only Store in Atlanta.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BEGAN NEW TERM

Many of the Grades Are Overcrowded.

SHORT SESSION WAS HELD

On Account of Labor Day Schools Were Dismissed Early.

SUPERINTENDENT TALKS OF CONDITION

Says All Applicants Will Be Given Seats in the Course of a Few Days—Number of Pupils Greater Than Last Year.

With the usual crush, the public schools of Atlanta opened yesterday morning, and more than 10,000 children sought seats in the various buildings.

All day long Superintendent Slaton and his assistants were kept busy attending to the demand for tickets and answering questions which were poured in upon them from morning until night.

The fact that yesterday was a legal holiday caused considerable inconvenience in the schools, and the teachers were not able to attend to the matter of arranging the pupils as satisfactorily as they had desired. As soon as the children were in their seats and their names enrolled, and the names of the applicants who were unable to obtain seats, taken down, they were dismissed for the day.

Superintendent Slaton received a report from each school in the city during the day, and, although these reports show an estimated enrollment of over 10,500, this is not considered a fair estimate on account of the disadvantages afforded by Labor Day. Major Slaton believes that the number of pupils this year will exceed that of last year. It is certain that a great number of children have not presented themselves at the schools, and not until Wednesday will Major Slaton be able to announce the exact number of children who have applied for admission into the schools.

It will not be possible to complete the official list tomorrow, owing to the fact that today is a Jewish holiday, and a large number of children will consequently not be present.

The school which is most badly crowded is Calhoun street. In almost every grade of this school there are more pupils than there are seats, and especially is this the case in the first grade. Only four of the grammar schools have been able to seat all the applicants on every grade. And with the exception of these four, the first grade of each is overcrowded.

The number of pupils who have thus far applied for seats, and have not been able to obtain them, is 347, and there are 344 colored children in the same predicament. Last year the number of white applicants unseated on the first day was 323; colored, 368.

To Seat Applicants.

In speaking of the crowded condition of the schools, Superintendent Slaton said yesterday that he felt sure he would be able to seat all of the applicants, and is confident that it will be only a matter of a few days before every child who has applied for a seat will be enjoying the privileges offered by the public schools.

"As soon as we can find out the exact number of applicants and the conditions in each school, I will begin to transfer those who have been unable to obtain seats to the less crowded schools, and in that way we will be able to dispose of every child," said Major Slaton.

"I think the rush this year is greater than it was last year, although any statement I make concerning the number of pupils should be considered only as an estimate, since it is wholly impossible to give the exact number of pupils."

The board of education will hold a meeting this afternoon, and at that time it is highly probable that the crowded condition of the schools will be commented on. The meeting of the board, it is understood, is for another purpose, however.

Book Stores Crowded.

The book stores enjoyed a land-office business yesterday. As is usual on the day of the opening of the schools, the children made a rush to obtain their books. The holiday crowd added to the rush, and the bookmen had all they could do to attend to the wants of their customers.

The Boys' Night school opened last night with a good attendance. Professor Walker White was in the chair of principal for the first time. This school is growing in popularity each year and attains more importance with the close of each term.

The term just opening has a bright outlook before it, and the indications are that it will be equally as successful as the last, and with a larger attendance.

Best To Be Had.

The music department of the Agnes Scott institute is of the highest standard, both vocal and instrumental.

EDGEWOOD SCHOOL OPENS.

First Session of the Public School of That Little City Began Yesterday.

The Edgewood public school opened yesterday morning with bright prospects for a large attendance and a most successful year's work. The following teachers are in charge: Miss Lola L. Smith, principal; Harrison Hale, first assistant; Miss Annie Lin, second assistant; Miss Kate Lu Harralson, music.

This is the first session of the Edgewood public school. The opening was brilliant. One hundred and twenty-five admission tickets have been issued already.

The opening of the new school was an attractive and interesting scene, with more than a hundred bright children, all anxious to secure a seat in the newly furnished and conveniently arranged schoolrooms.

As soon as the various grades were assigned to their several rooms, and after brief remarks from the teachers, the school was dismissed.

Any one desiring may be transferred from this school to the city schools, or from the city schools to the Edgewood public school, without the slightest change in a single instance, either in the grammar or high school grades.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BRAVE ACT OF AN OFFICER.

Patrolman J. F. White Stops a Runaway Team and Saves Many Persons from Injury.

While the Labor Day procession was moving along Decatur street toward Peachtree, a mule drawing a float balked.

Just at the corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets the sidewalks were so crowded that fully a hundred persons were forced to stand in the street on either side of the route of the parade. In endeavoring to get the mule to advance, the driver used his whip freely, striking the mule on the head. At this blow the mule bolted, and was fairly upon the crowd of men, women and children before they could move.

At this point Officer J. F. White sprang at the runaway animal and grasped the bridle. The mule threw the officer to the ground, but he retained his grip, and, though almost full length along the ground, stopped the team before any one was injured.

"It was a daring deed," said Mr. N. Kaiser, who witnessed it. "But for the bravery of the officer, many persons would undoubtedly have been injured."

An Interesting Photo

A Baby's Testimonial for GRAPE-NUTS

Amateur photographers recognize the difficulty in securing good "interiors."

One of the most perfect specimens of this sort of photography was received by the Postum Cereal Co. a short time ago, showing in perfect light and with the cleanest lines, a baby in a high chair at the table, the mother in the act of feeding baby some Grape-Nuts with a spoon. The little one has one hand on the spoon and is evidently "gobbling" the food. A package of Grape-Nuts rests on the table, and that, together with all the utensils, are perfectly outlined. The picture contains much detail, but could no be successfully reproduced on newspaper, otherwise it would be given here.

The mother writing, states: "I take pleasure in sending you a photo of Mabel Anita Bennett, who is very fond of Grape-Nuts. Among all the prepared foods we find Grape-Nuts especially fine for children beginning to eat solids; they are so easily digested and nourishing. Little Mabel is always very eager when she sees us preparing Grape-Nuts for her, and you can see by her face how thoroughly satisfied she is with her meal. She seems to think her mamma needs help in getting the Grape-Nuts to her mouth and the picture is true to life. I want to thank you for placing such a delicious and delicate food on the market. Respectfully, Mrs. L. M. Bennett, Forrest, Illinois.

"No stomach is too delicate to receive and digest Grape-Nuts, for the reason that the food is really pre-digested by the process through which it passes in the manufacture, and by these processes the starch is transformed into grape sugar, which is ready at once to go into rich blood and build up the tissue of both muscle and brain.

All first-class grocers sell Grape-Nuts and the Postum Cereal Co. Ltd make them at their factories at Battle Creek.

CAROLINIANS TO MEET DEWEY.

Governor McSweeney and Staff Contemplates a Trip to New York.

Columbia, S. C., September 4.—(Special.)—It is likely that Governor McSweeney and his entire staff, recently appointed, a number of the state officials and several militiary companies will participate in the Dewey celebration.

General Floyd urges each member of the staff to secure his uniform at once, as it is proposed for the entire staff to go fully uniformed. The uniform to be used by Governor McSweeney's staff officers will be the same as that worn by the members of the staff of the governor of Georgia—the regulation United State fatigue or service uniform. Heretofore the uniforms have had much gold lace, and were too expensive for the ordinary citizen.

The Greenville Light Infantry is the first company to signify its purpose of going.

Have You Tried It?
THE FAMOUS SOUTHERN DISH
GENUINE GEORGIA
Brunswick Stew.
NOTHING LIKE IT. YOU CAN FIND IT AT YOUR GROCERS. ALSO
THE STOCKDELL
Welsh Rarebit. DELICIOUS RELISH.
AND THE STOCKDELL
Oyster Cocktail. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SAUCES.
COLD SPRING PACKING CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

SPEECH OF JEROME JONES, ORATOR OF LABOR DAY

Jerome Jones, orator of the day, delivered a magnificent address to the members of local labor organizations at Grant park yesterday afternoon. Although he read from his manuscript, he frequently laid this aside and spoke extemporaneously up to his subject. An interesting and touching incident occurred at the close of the address, when a number of members of the Plumbers' and other unions, led by Representative John Welch, of the Plumbers' Union, rushed on the stage, lifted Mr. Jones to their shoulders and gave three cheers and a tiger, in which the audience joined in a hearty manner.

Mr. Jones's speech was a forceful one, and delivered in an excellent manner. He was frequently interrupted by applause, but held the undivided attention of his hearers throughout the discourse.

Mr. Jones spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Toilers: It has come to pass in these later years that the nation and nearly all of the states, coming into a better and clearer knowledge of the true worth and dignity of labor, have enacted laws setting apart the first Monday in September to be fittingly celebrated by all the people in honor of those upon whose backs rest the burdens of the world. It speaks well for the toilers, this splendid governmental tribute and recognition of them.

And right truly labor is thus justly entitled to a nation's honors. All wealth and national prosperity depends at last upon those who toil. It is well that a day should be set apart in commemoration of the great services rendered to civilization by the vast army of toilers in the workshops, mines, fields and factories and railroads and other departments of labor. And the day should be fittingly observed everywhere, as it is here in this splendid city under the auspices of organized labor.

Its festivities should not only be devoted to the banishing of carking cares and a cultivation of good fellowship among us all, but we should soberly consider the true import of the day and the lessons it teaches. There is infinitely more in the day than the mere outward show of grand parades and music and speeches.

In the first place, to organized labor alone is labor day to be credited. For sure it is that to the devotion and courage and wisdom of the hosts of organized labor do we all owe this grand anniversary. On this day should we take counsel of each other of the conditions which, in all fairness, good will, and conservatism to consecrate anew our efforts to the advancement to the cause of organized labor and the betterment of the moral and material welfare of all workingmen in this broad land. Organized labor stands for simple justice for the wage-earner, nothing more, nothing less. It stands for law and order and home and patriotism.

It stands for law and order because by concerted action, wise precaution and by conciliation and arbitration it can so often avoid strife and conquest between employer and employee, where for lack of these unorganized labor, lacking unity of purpose, preparation or means of defense, is either helplessly ground under the iron heel of oppression or vainly and pitifully resists to no purpose.

It stands for peace and against war for that matter, many brilliant intellects in this and other countries of the world have come to realize the importance of organized labor, hitherto they had proclaimed against it in unmeasured terms. Many of these men have contended that organization did not contribute to the general welfare of the community, but on the contrary, and they published this idea on every side, that they were really injurious to it.

Jump Hastily at Conclusions.

This conclusion was simply jumped at by these learned commentators, and after investigating the history, aims and attainments of organized labor, have fully confessed that they are helpful not only to the individual members thereof but alike also to the community in general.

Of this class, Professor Rodgers, of the great Oxford university, may be cited. No man more persistently proclaimed against organized labor than he, and yet when he turned the searchlight of investigation upon the subject, he was forced to admit that he had been wrong, and he proclaimed his mistakes before all the world.

And at present, in this day and time who say the laborer shall not organize. In every issue of the daily press we see the order printed by men prominent as employers, so common is the order that it has the appearance of a preconcerted movement. This command, coming as it does from representative employers, demand more than a passing notice. Too long has organized labor quietly submitted. Holding secret meetings. Every man afraid to announce his connection with the organization, fearful of discharge. This command or manifesto, issued by men high in authority as employers, plainly saying that the toilers shall not organize in a union of his craft, must not go unchallenged. The order has become as common as the hour when we shall go to work or quit work. A manifesto that smacks and savors so strongly or slavery that it is viewed with alarm by the working people.

So plainly wrong and manifestly unjust in its character that it deserves more than a passing rebuke. It would be enough to meet this manifesto as civilians only recently we find the military, the regulars interferring on the same line. General Merriam was called to Coeur d' Alene to quell disturbances in the mines where non-union men were employed, and immediately conclude that he was elected with organized miners, and thereupon issued an order that no union miner should be employed. This military pooh bah became general, judge, jury and executioner. No, a thousand times no. If you endeavor to stop an American citizen from following his natural and legal bent, trouble will follow. You plug up an escape valve of an engine and an explosion will be the result. (Applause.)

A Word to Employers.

Our rights and liberties are threatened. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. And I here and now sound a warning note to both parties involved. To the employer I say, withdraw this proclamation. It is a damning and pernicious doctrine and bound to work incalculable develment and misfortune. Are we not intelligent men? Do we not exhibit skill and cunning and intelligence in our daily occupations, and by that skill and cunning and intelligence do we fulfill our part of the contract as employees? We are capable of managing our own affairs. The example of organization and the great benedit to be derived therefrom have been set by the employer.

They have organized and cunningly devised means of increasing their profits from the business. While the man who toils and produces the wealth is allowed but a pittance and fearful he would use his intelligence and the power of combination as exemplified by the employer to secure an equitable profit of the wealth he produces this great and modern Caesar who doth bestride the world like a Colussus, and we mere pigmies walk under his huge legs and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves, say openly and defiantly, "If you organize, we will displace you."

Advice to Employees.

To the employees, to the organized man, I would say, be honest, upright and fair in all your dealings with the employer. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Apply yourselves diligently and conscientiously to the task set before you, work every day for his advancement, but reserving to yourself the right of combination to meet a similar combination on his part and thus endeavor to gain an equitable portion of the profits of this combination of capital and labor. (Applause.)

The toiler has now passed the point where he meets in secret and does not attempt to conceal his identity with his organization. You must now treat with him as an intelligent being and not a serf.

Are trade unions unlawful? Charters are issued by the proper officers, and, that too, without resorting to any questionable methods. They are given legal life by properly constituted legal authorities. Hence there can be no question on that score.

Are their purposes high or low? Examine the records and per cent for sobriety and morality among the membership, and it will be found as high if not higher than among the membership of any other organization, secular or religious.

We tend to elevate. How? By increasing the wage and decreasing the hours of toil. A man who toils from early morn until dewy eve makes a willing slave but his patriotism is at a low ebb. Particle by particle the organized American workman is rearing a citizenship of which any country might well feel proud.

The holy scriptures says, "He that does not provide for his household is worse than an infidel." And we add, He that does not acknowledge labor organizations a means to that end is deceived. What higher motive can a man have in life than giving his best energies to the support of his wife and little ones? Is there a man here so dwarfed in manhood that he would not better his condition? If such there be, the motions of his spirit are dull as night, and his affections as dark as Erebus. Let no such man be trusted.

Laborers Due Consideration.

Do you suppose, ye purse proud, that we differ from our more fortunate brothers? Have we not hands, dimensions, senses, affections, passions, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer. If you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, are we not swayed by the same passions and affections?

Some of you do not know what it is to go home to find a scant cupboard, to sit at a table of five and find barely enough on that tabic to feed two. The little tot of only a few years, unable to attend school owing to a scarcity of clothing, and perhaps the little toes are in danger of being frostbitten. And mayhap, the good wife is but scantily clothed. You, who have not had the actual experience, have witnessed it and paid your installment, too, and many of you today, notwithstanding you have employment, live in constant dread of such a calamity.

Tell me a man who can witness such a scene and not be moved by a passion fearful in aspect and most cruel in execution? These men do deeds that amaze mankind and make angels weep. These men are victims of conditions of today, and but for the great and refining influence of organized labor, this country would long since have suffered an internal clash between capital on the one side and the anarchist on the other, that would have shocked the entire world.

There never was and never will be a conflict between capital and labor. Capital is the product of labor. It represents past labor. If there is a million dollars in a business, we should as organized people, endeavor to adjust a way that will pay an interest on that capital, representing as it does accumulated labor, but to put one million dollars in a concern and two million dollars in watered stock and then seek to force the laborer to reduce his wage to pay a dividend on the two million that does not represent labor or capital, is nothing short of highway robbery, and that is what we are organized to prevent. And we appeal to all fair-minded people if we are not justified in this action.

If ever a conflict occurs, it will be precipitated by the arrogance of some purse-proud fool who would rob the workmen of his inheritance—liberty.

Today we find the brawn and brain of the American workmen a mere machine to grind more dollars for plutocracy. We find pale-faced women contributing their share at the sacrifice of home. Contributing her frail body at the altar of greed. Nor does it stop there. Innocent childhood is made to offer up its young and innocent life, that man's insatiable greed for gold should be appeased. Are we to stand idly by and say, "I am not my brother keeper?" Are we to be forever mudsills owing to sluggishness and inactivity of action?

Women and Children Victims.

It seems to me the echo of the cannon's roar has but just died that proclaimed the abolition of chattel slavery, but we have passed into a condition a thousand times worse and more dangerous than ever was the former.

It is worse for the reason that it claims as its victims men, women and children of the proudest race God Almighty put upon the face of the earth. Can you not see that from the cradle to the grave, all must pay tribute to those who toil not, neither do they spin. But for labor organizations our lot would be even worse than the chattel slave before the war. I do not believe the world owes every man a living, but I do believe the world owes everybody an opportunity to make a living. (Cheers.)

And so it is, the wealth of this country is growing, is increasing year after year, and gaunt poverty stalks abroad in the land by day and night. Nearly every large city visited you behold the evidences of wealth on the one hand and squalid poverty on the other. I see from the reports of the board of health of New York that 10,000 children go to bed hungry every night, and 30,000 women are compelled to sell their honor for bread. Even here in Atlanta it is not an uncommon thing to read in the daily press in this city of churches, of civilization, of refining influences cases of absolute starvation, as was witnessed in the case of the late Mr. Weaver.

You must organize and stand for God and your country. In demanding a living wage you are doing a service to all this world. Do not be deterred by threats or intimidation; preachers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers all organize.

Before this large audience and in this splendid city, I desire to say a few words concerning strikes, and of the violence which unfortunately grows out of them sometimes.

In the first place, organized labor tends to prevent rather than promote strikes. Here again, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the United States commissioner of labor, may be called on to verify this statement. Organized labor never entered upon a strike without first exhausting peaceable remedies to obtain justice. They know the perils and hardships of open opposition to their employers.

They are men of flesh and blood; they are nearly always men of families. They and their children can suffer the pangs of hunger as keenly as any other human being.

Strikes Mean Privation.

They know that to strike often means loss of work and consequently privation and hunger of those they hold most dear.

Many a man in throwing down his job does so with a white face and an awful pain tugging at his heart. Many a time it is only done after a conference with his wife, with innocent children playing all around, ignorant of the black terror which has crept into their homes.

Often the wife, with her face as pale as his own, but with greater courage, tells him that manhood cannot bear further imposition, and bids him strike for his rights, even though they all go pitifully hungry. He knows the power of entrenched capital and the often doubtful outcome of resistance to hard-fisted injustice.

You tell me that such a man enters upon such a struggle willingly or recklessly without considering? No, a thousand times no. He would fain dash the cup from his lips. He would so willingly adjust the differences with his employer upon a reasonable basis if the employer would meet him halfway right.

He has tried conciliation, committees have been sent with a respectful statement of grievances; again and yet again these plain, blunt men have appeared before their employer; time and again has the purse-proud fool or heartless corporation manager met the committee with a hackneyed answer, "We have nothing to arbitrate." "You must withdraw from your organization," as was said by that miserable monument of insufferable assininity, Rossiter, of Brooklyn, a few weeks ago. Alas! Human nature cannot stand for that. They strike. You, my grand gentlemen, who wear fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, will doubtless say he is a fool to strike even then. Maybe so. But, my friends, he is very human, and there does come to his heart at times an overpowering determination to resist oppression though the heavens fall.

Something like the fine frenzy of Patrick Henry, when he exclaimed, "Give me liberty or give me death," (applause) comes to the man in overalls, and he strikes a brave, though maybe an ineffectual blow.

Strikes To Be Deplored.

And it is not every just strike which fails of success that is fought in vain. It begets a courageous, self-sacrificing spirit, and makes unjust employers suffer, too, and less likely to further grind his employees. Strikes are to be deplored always. May the day soon come when labor will come into its own, and when such forms of resistance will be unnecessary and will pass away forever.

It is quite proper today that we should take cognizance of some of the acts of violence that are being committed daily in the name of organized labor, for which we receive censure. We deny any connection with these acts of violence. But leave the question of responsibility aside and let us seriously consider the conditions that bring about such a state of anarchy. Organized labor is not responsible for the condition.

The car men in Cleveland demanded a living wage and the right to join a labor organization. The road, represented by pestiferous creatures, struck against this reasonable and just request and refused to grant the order, and promptly discharged the men. The usual scenes followed for awhile, and then another and new element appeared upon the scene. An element that is a fungus growth upon the body social and body politic. This element is the peculiar offspring of our peculiar politics and system of government. This element has been industriously using dynamite and otherwise resorting to destructive measures. They have no interest or sympathy in common with labor organizations. And labor organizations are hostile to their methods.

A few years ago the reading of such an occurrence as happened in Cleveland would have filled one with revulsion and horror. But today the article is hastily scanned and passed over by the average citizen without criticism. To one who studies events this is viewed as a bad omen, and as organized men and women we should lend our every effort to counteract the baneful effect of this dangerous element. It is your sacred and religious duty, as laid down in the tenets and principles of the American Federation of Labor, of which our organization is a component part.

No Sympathy with Anarchy.

This element, unfortunately, is composed of unorganized people, led by irresponsible men, who owe no allegiance or discipline to any society of organized people. Men who, owing to present conditions, have been made frenzied from some real or fancied wrong. This we know, organized labor is not in sympathy with their acts, does not condone or applaud them. We believe also this lawless element is not natural to the American workmen, and to those who buy legislatures, councils and congresses is chargeable the presence of this irresponsible and unwelcome element. At some time these very men were law-abiding and peaceful citizens; society has been torn from her moorings, and made land pirates of her respectable citizens. This is not idle talk.

What is going to become of the vast army of commercial men who have but recently been thrown out of employment by the organization of vast trusts? Will they drift into other channels of trade and crowd out the weak and defenseless or will they, too, turn destroyers. Five thousand of this class in less than thirty days have been turned loose in the industrial field. Five thousand more men added to the great army of unemployed. Will the professors of political economy call the attention of his class to this state of things? Will the government and our lawmakers, the men who are supposed to make a study of the science of government, give this a passing thought? The discharge of this vast number of men, with families dependent upon them, with no visible means of support, is an object lesson in political economy. Will the people and the lawmakers read the lesson correctly? A man who speaks today will be recreant to his trust if he does not sound a warning cry. I am not an alarmist, but it does seem to me, my friends, dull as my perception may appear, I fear to see correctly signs of serious industrial disturbances. These disturbances can be avoided if organized labor but performs its duty. Organized labor owes the country a service which, if performed honestly and conscientiously, may and will bring order out of chaos.

There are none of you who know better than I, or feel more keenly the fact, that our code of ethics does not let us bring politics into our organizations, but it does not prevent you from exercising that right in a manner in keeping with the principles of organized labor, voting for men who are students of principles and not pelf. Too long have our credulous and too confiding natures been imposed upon. We must now view the situation seriously. Place men in power who will aid us in solving these great problems by law and justice. Organized labor can do more toward that end than any other class, for the reason that the members are not only intelligent and honest, but in an organized condition. Hence I may say, should be held to a great extent responsible.

These acts of violence are becoming entirely too numerous, and are threatening our American institutions. Law and order is almost aside as a mere nothing. As organized men, we should see to it that men are elected to office who would secure the passage of laws that would at least reduce these disturbances to a minimum. This calling out of the military on the slightest provocation is unnecessary if the courts would perform their duty. We do not charge distinctively any partiality, because but it is a notorious fact that corporations on the slightest pretext call upon the military, and to the minds of the great American republic it smacks entirely of too much imperialism.

Labor Stands for Citizenship.

Organized labor stands for a higher citizenship. All the laws upon the statute books in all the states and in all the countries in the interests of the working classes, and consequently in the interest of the whole, were placed there by and through efforts of organized men.

Will any one dispute that the child labor laws in the various states is not a Christian measure? Organized labor is responsible for this.

Will any deny, contending for equal pay for equal work for women in the industrial field is not a just, honorable and equitable contention? Organized labor is responsible for this. We have been successful in many instances.

We have placed on the statute books such laws governing railroad service as to reduce the number of deaths among employees. Will any deny this to be an humanitarian act? Labor organizations are responsible for this.

We have passed laws compelling proper authorities to provide in mills and factories where women and children are employed better sanitary conditions. Will any demur to this?

We have passed laws reducing the hours of labor among government employees, and also reduced the hours of labor in hundreds of cities among private contractors, thereby bringing more rest to the toilers. Will any cry out against this? Organized labor stands for the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

Organized labor is responsible for all the benefits enjoyed by the workingmen and women of this and every other country.

Let us leave here today determined to do more for organized labor; let the coming year show a advances made toward a concentration of labor's forces, to the end that we might the better and more surely bring about a better feeling between capital and labor, a power for good in the land. (Applause.) We must be broad-gauged, and large of purpose in regard to organized labor in our daily walks of life. We know their worth, and we should not be satisfied with simply practicing them in our halls and homes, but carry them to the ballot box.

Live as union men, act as union men, and if you will all vote as union men, the man who fills this place the coming year will render honor where honor is due. Violence and strife will be of the past, and you will receive the plaudits of all mankind. (Great applause.)

LIKE ROUNDLAP BALES.

Opinions of Cotton Farmers and Ginners After a Season's Experience.

The attitude of cotton ginners and farmers toward the Roundlap cotton bale of the American Cotton Company, after a season's test of the machine, is illustrated by a letter received recently by the editor of The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, as follows:

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

At the time ago you requested us to give you our opinion of the American Cotton Co.'s cylindrical press. At that time we were unable to give our views correctly, owing to the short time we had operated the press. Now that the ginning season has closed, we can unquestionably say that the press is a success in every particular, not only from a ginner's standpoint, but as practical farmers. The results from sale of our cotton have been eminently satisfactory and much beyond what we had anticipated. The advantages to planter and operator are so many that it would take up too much space to enumerate them. It is sufficient to say that no one who has baled their cotton on this press would now or hereafter patronize any other. And why should they? Their ginning charges are less than the square-press people charge, and they receive from one-quarter to one-half cent per pound more than they could get in the square bale. There is no question about the round bale being here to stay, and we would advise the gin men, especially those who are near a railroad, to get in the swim at once and exemplify the old adage of the early bird getting the worm. They will not only benefit themselves, but their friends, the farmers, will get the cream that the middlemen, the commission merchants, have been enjoying and getting rich upon. In conclusion, to condense the advantages, will say that the bale is fireproof, waterproof, dust-proof, and proof that it is a labor-saving and money-making bale to the farmer.

MORRIS & MOREN.

Keo, Ark., June 7th.

HER GREAT MEN.

The South Is Producing Them as of Old.

Before the war the south furnished the nation with many of its greatest men. It has begun to do it again. Perhaps the greatest authority in America on the treatment of the opium and liquor habits is Dr. B. M. Woolley, of Atlanta, Ga. His success has been phenomenal.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.



Drink Murray Hill Club! Drink Murray Hill Club! Drink Murray Hill Club! Drink Murray Hill Club! Drink Murray Hill Club! Drink Murray Hill Club!

Refuse refilled bottles; demand the genuine. It's 11 years old.

Jos. A. Magnus & Co.,
Cincinnati O.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

WANTED—Male Help.

WANTED—A first-class man to run brick machine and burn brick; must know the business; at once. Address R. W. Trimbel, Hogansville, Ga. 9-5-3t tues

WANTED—Good male stenographer for permanent position. Address, with references, Lawyer, care Constitution. 9-5-3t

WANT—A boy to work at night; prefer one who understands something about bookkeeping or keeping accounts. Address X. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper; good position for right man; give experience and references. Address Permanent, care Constitution. 9-5-3t

WANTED—A good live man to sell rubber collars and cuffs on commission. 407 Prudential building, Atlanta, Ga.

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in two months, mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—At once, three good pattern makers. Telegraph Alabama Steel and Wire Co., Birmingham, Ala. 9-3—7t

HELP WANTED—Female.

GOOD DRESSMAKER can get into paying business by writing Combination Box 25, Cordele, Ga. References required.

WANTED—Cook; good wages paid right party. Apply at 312 Gordon avenue, West End. 9-5-3t.

WANTED—Good cook, 162 West Peachtree. Don't apply without recommendations.

MONEY to lady canvassers. We offer liberal cash commissions for subscriptions to the Designer, the handsomest and most popular fashion magazine. It is easy work and very profitable. For terms and sample copy apply to Standard Fashion Co., 32 West 14th street, New York, N. Y. 9-5—7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—An experienced correspondent, competent to manage business, desires to connect himself with first-class house. Address Remson, care Constitution.

WANTED—Ten good Jersey cows that will come fresh in November and December; also a yoke of oxen. Apply to A. Kazmaier, Woodward, Ga.

FEW HOURS office work daily; expert accountant; reasonable compensation. Spanish Student, Constitution. 9-3—3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A situation as teacher in school or family or as secretary. Address Miss D., Calno, Va. 9-5—2t

YOUNG LADY desires position as teacher in public or private school; graduate of normal college; excellent recommendations. Address Teacher, Box 167, Eatonton, Ga. 9-1-fri sun tues

BOARDERS WANTED.

FOUR yong men to board at 80 Ivy street; best fare; rates $16 per month.

WANTED—Boarders. Pleasant rooms with board. The Normandie, 286 Peachtree. 9-3 2t

WANTED—Agents.

METAL HALTERS for horses and cows; brand new; samples 25c; agents wanted. The National Preservative Co., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—Manager and agents in every city for cheapest and largest line; made to order only. Est. 1879, Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O. 8—2—30t—e-o-d

LADIES WANTED everywhere to represent "Mammalolds," my soluble self-treatments for women; liberal pay. Emma T. Crellin, 1270 Broadway, N. Y. 8—17—12t—sun-tus—agt

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—You to be cured of headache and neuralgia. Kamnol is the latest and best remedy.

WANTED—Old gold, highest cash price paid or will exchange for new goods. A. L. Delkin, 10 Peachtree st. 6-23-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Kamnol, at Palmer's drug store, 25c.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

WANTED—You to try Kamnol when you have headache or any kind of pain.

MONEY to patent ideas frequently secured through The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. 2-22-30t

HOT AIR furnace work of all kinds. Moncrief Furnace Co., 59 South Forsyth street.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau. Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Nine-room house in Inman Park, newly furnished, or will sell furniture and lease house. E. A. Fox, 300 Lowndes Bldg. 8-26 2w

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, Highland avenue, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, gas; $1,850, $100 cash, $20 monthly. Fitzhugh Knox, 70 Grant building. 8-23-6m

REAL ESTATE bought, sold and exchanged on most favorable terms. W. A. Foster, room 18, Brown building, Pryor and Wall streets. 8-16-6m

LOTS FOR SALE—T. C. McCrory is our agent at College Park. He is there all the time and will take great pleasure in showing you. Terms easy and prices low. New Manchester Co., Atlanta, Ga. 8-15-1m

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

ANY location desired at prices to suit; we save you time and trouble; information free. Atlanta Board and Room Renting Agency, 28 Grant building.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 7-9 sun tues thur

TYPE WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WERNICKE BOOKCASES always "complete." Shelves or sections added as needed, thereby avoiding empty space. Dust proof and ornamental. Fielder & Mower, dealers, Atlanta, Ga. 2t—sun-tues

THE ONLY FACTORY equipped typewriter repair shop south is operated by Fielder & Mower, who employ expert repairers and guarantee all work. Phone 241 2t—sun-tues

AUCTION SALES.

WE WILL sell before courthouse door Tuesday, September 5th, between legal hours of sale, ten 5 per cent gold bonds of the Atlanta Standard Telephone Co. (par value $100) due April 15, 1916. Steve Johnston & Co. 9-2 4t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

SEEDS to plant now; turnip, kale, radish, lettuce, beet, onion, blue grass. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., Pryor street.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery, DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 200 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F, Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Large corner lot 100x200, Capitol avenue, near Georgia avenue, for only $2,000.
Beautiful Elevated lot, Peachtree, near city limits, for less than $6,000.
Beautiful corner, covered with an oak grove, best part of Piedmont avenue, at price that should interest you.
Fourth street lot, 50x190, between the Peachtrees, for just $1,750.
8-room two-story house, close in and on a corner, Capitol avenue, $6,500.
For Sale—Houses on Peachtree, Washington, Pryor and other streets. If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us, 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 N. Broad street.

C. H. Girardeau. W. C. Black.

Girardeau & Black, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 8 E. Wall St.

Kimball House.

$2,500 cash will buy a beautiful 5-room cottage with all modern conveniences. Loyd street and Georgia avenue.
$1,100 spot cash will buy vacant lot on Fair, near Pryor, 43x115, with all improvements down.
$1,850 will buy modern 6-room cottage, No. 441 Pulliam street, renting for $15 per month, regular self-seller.
$600 spot cash will buy a nice tid-bit on Gartrell street, near Boulevard.
$1,500, $500, balance to suit, will buy seven room, 2-story house, gas and water; good neighborhood, near Boulevard. See us quick.

Preferred Stock.

We will receive subscriptions to preferred stock in our company during the next thirty days, reserving the right to issue only to such persons as our board of directors may select. Said stock to carry the obligation of the company to pay 7 per cent dividend per annum. Cold Spring Packing Co., 113 N. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga. sept-12t fri sun tues

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

6-ROOM furnished house to rent for the month of October. Apply to 210 South Pryor.

MY HOME, 92 S. Pryor st., well and favorably known as a boarding house; furnished; good references required. Apply on premises. Mrs. John A. Bonle.

TO LET—Beautiful Peachtree home, elegantly furnished, close in, 9 rooms. Edwin P. Ansley, 12 East Alabama.

FOR RENT—My residence, 230 Spring st., furnished, 7 rooms, all conveniences. R. M. Walker, 722 Prudential building. 'Phone 1285.

FORRENT—Furnished Rooms.

ELEGANT large front room, furnished or unfurn

DIPLOMACY USED WITHOUT EFFECT

Kruger's Answer to England Further Complicates Matters.

BOER'S REPLY IS OMINOUS

The Five Year Franchise Proposal Will Be Taken Away.

VEILED THREAT IN KRUGER'S ANSWER

The Wily Boer Withdraws His Concessions, but at the Same Time Asks for Another Conference with the English at Cape Town.

London, September 4.—A dispatch from Johannesburg to Reuter's agency definitely announces that the reply of the Transvaal republic to the British communication withdraws the franchise proposals and agrees in principle to a conference at Cape Town.

The afternoon papers take the view that if the foregoing dispatch is correct President Kruger's reply is ominous, as it was palpably made to gain time. Sir Alfred Milner's suggestion of a further conference at Cape Town was instigated with the sole purpose of considering details and for the enforcement of the concessions offered by the Boers.

If these concessions are withdrawn there can be no object from a British point of view for parleying longer. The only inference to be drawn is that the Boers have taken Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at his word in a broader sense than he intended, and that they now want to begin negotiations over again on an entirely new basis.

The shrewdness of this reported move is not likely to save it from being interpreted by the British government as a thinly veiled defiance; and unless it is accompanied by a vague agreement to further confer, it would generally be taken as sufficient cause for immediate hostilities.

Regarding the exact terms of the reply in question, reports continue mystifying in contradictions, but all agree that the excitement in Johannesburg is unabated and that the exodus from that city is continuing and that distress there is increasing. Cablegrams from Boer and British South African sources detail war preparations on all sides.

In the course of an interview with a London correspondent today State Secretary Reitz is quoted as saying the Transvaal government was waiting until Saturday's dispatch reached the imperial authorities before making its contents public. Without, however, entering into details, he could say that in his judgment, the proposals of the government offered Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity of coming to a settlement regarding the franchise and other outstanding questions. He could also say that the Transvaal would take part in the suggested conference and was now awaiting the imperial government's reply in order to arrange the details as to a place of meeting.

SCHURMAN BEFORE CABINET.

Head of Philippine Commission Attends Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, September 4.—The cabinet today was in session for more than two hours. It was Secretary Root's first attendance, the other members present being Secretaries Hay, Gage, Hitchcock and Wilson.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, was also present by invitation, and made a comprehensive statement of the situation on the islands.

It is understood that Mr. Schurman takes a hopeful view of the situation in the Philippines, and has no doubt that with our increased forces we will be able to make comparatively short work of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

He stated that although Aguinaldo is the leader of a very strong faction of the natives, he does not by any means fairly represent the entire population, a considerable number appearing to be more or less indifferent as to the outcome of the insurrection. Although the work of the anti-imperialist league has had no considerable influence among the soldiers in our own army, Mr. Schurman said it certainly had given great encouragement to Aguinaldo and his followers.

The influence of the league in this country, Mr. Schurman thought, has been magnified by the insurgent leaders, and has had the effect of giving them heart and a strong hope of ultimate success.

NO FEAR FOR TRAINING SHIP.

Navy Officials Have No Doubt the Vessel Will Arrive.

Washington, September 4.—The navy department has not the slightest apprehension as to the safety of the training ship Monongahela, which is said to be overdue at Annapolis.

Stories of probable disaster to the vessel have flooded the navy department with telegrams from anxious parents and friends of the cadets aboard, but answers are returned in each case that the department entertains no apprehension on her account.

The Monongahela sailed from Annapolis on the first of May last on a practice cruise across the Atlantic and back, carrying about 120 cadets from the naval academy, made up of the second and third classes and part of the fourth class.

SEVEN LIVES LOST ON HURON.

The Schooner Lisgar Sinks Near Southampton.

Goderich, Ont., September 4.—News reached here of the loss on Lake Huron of the schooner Lisgar of Toronto and the probable death of her crew of seven.

The Lisgar was in tow of the steamer Clinton and was loaded with coal. The tow was bound from Buffalo for Parry Sound. The Lisgar was between the Clinton and a second boat, the Grimsby, A gale sprang up when the boats were thirty miles northwest of Southampton.

Without a moment's warning the Lisgar sank and the other boats had great difficulty in cutting away from her in time to save themselves.

REBEL AGENT SENT TO JAPAN.

Rumor Says Japanese Will Be Asked To Recognize the Insurgents.

Manila, September 4.—6:24 p. m.—Rafael Delpan, a Spaniard born in the Philippine islands and recently identified with the Filipino junta at Madrid, has gone from Hong Kong to Japan.

It is reported in Filipino circles here that Delpan's purpose is to request the Japanese government to recognize the Filipino insurgents. It is asserted that Delpan was recently working in the Filipino interests on the China coast.

The Washington volunteer regiment has been embarked and will sail for home tomorrow.

Five men of Colonel Bell's regiment yesterday encountered a rebel outpost near Porac and in the fighting which ensued one American was killed and another wounded. The remainder drove the rebels from their position and captured a bull cart in which to remove the injured.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

Special Officer Wiselogle Has a Leg Cut Off—Was Working in the Southern Railroad Yard.

Last night about half-past 8 o'clock Special Officer Adam Y. Wiselogle was run over by a switch engine in the yards of the Southern railway and his right leg was cut off and his head severely bruised.

Officer Wiselogle does special work for the Southern railway as a night watchman, catching sneak thieves, car burglars and tramps who loaf about the railroad yards. Last night he was near the Peters street crossing and an engine came up behind him and knocked him down before he was aware of its approach.

He was sent to the Grady hospital in the ambulance. It was found that his right leg would have to be amputated. The injuries about the head were very severe and there is a danger of concussion of the brain.

Officer Wiselogle has been with the railroad for several years and has done much valuable work as a special policeman.

His home is at No. 681 South Pryor street, where he has a wife and children.

Weinmeister Sale.

The sale of the Hotel Weinmaster property will take place today at 12 o'clock.

The property is centrally located and very valuable, and considerable interest has been manifested in it.

State Printing Awarded Contractors.

Tallahassee, Fla, September 4.—(Special. Contracts for the state printing for the next two years were awarded today. The work is divided into three classes—executive, legislative and judiciary departments. John G. Collins, of Tallahassee, got the first; Allen A. Chancey, Tallahassee, got the second, and The Noble Newspaper Union, of DeLand will print the supreme court reports.

Boys' School Shoes

In Little Men's and Youths', sizes 8's to 11's, and 11½'s to 2's; black Box Calf and Vici Kid with heels or spring heels, shoes which have our belief back of them that they will out-wear any other shoe on the market at the price..... $2.00

Get the best school shoes you can buy—the VERY best. It takes the very best to stand the knocks. Nothing short of the very best will. Ours are certainly that kind, for every pair has long experience back of them. Every pair has every stitch and every peg of good, hard wearing qualities in them that we could have put in

When They Were Made.

CARLTON,

36 Whitehall.

GEORGIANS BEGIN WELL AT SEA GIRT

First Shot of the Meet Fired by Lieutenant Wilson.

THREE STATE TEAMS ON HAND

Big Contest Will Be on for Championship of America.

WILSON, OF SAVANNAH, MAY WIN

Georgia Team Is in Fine Trim, and Work of Yesterday Indicates It Is Holding Its Own.

Sea Girt, N. J., September 4.—With a large list of entries of representative riflemen from several states, the eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey Rifle Association opened today on the ranges here. It will continue through the entire week, and the events include sweepstakes, individual and team matches.

The Wimbledon cup, the Hilton trophy and President's cup matches, with the interstate team matches, will be the ones of greatest interest.

The shooting today was exclusively pool work and individual matches. A dozen states are represented by individuals, but the only teams on the ground are those of the District of Columbia, Georgia and New Jersey.

The ranges are in perfect condition, and the changes in the rules and regulations insure, it is thought, perfect fairness to all entered.

The most promising candidates for the military championship of America, the President's cup, are Lieutenant F. Cheiham Wilson, of Georgia; Colonel Cann, of Georgia; Dr. Hudson, of New Jersey; Private W. D. Austin, of Georgia, and Lieutenant Payne, of Massachusetts. Battey, of Georgia, who won the event of the last meeting, is this year suffering from hay fever, which he says has impaired his eyesight, but he is looked upon as a strong factor in the competition.

The first shot of the meeting was fired by Lieutenant Wilson, of Georgia, in a pool with Lieutenant Payne, of Massachusetts. Lieutenant Payne made the first bull's eye. The following are partial scores of today's shooting:

New Jersey State Rifle Association Match—Lieutenant Wilson, of Georgia, 34 at 500 yards, 32 at 600; T. M. Austin, of Georgia, 31 at 500 yards, 33 at 600; Colonel Cann, of Georgia, 33 at 500 yards, 33 at 600 yards.

All comers' military match, 200 yards, best score: O'Hare, 41; Palss, 36.

Harper's Weekly Match—Doyle, 33; Captain Williams, 32; Colonel Cann, 31; Bone, District of Columbia, 22.

In the Georgia military match, Sergeant Brown, up to noon, had the highest score, making 47 out of a possible 50.

GEORGIA SHOTS AT SEA GIRT.

Captain Williamson Predicts a Win for the South.

Savannah, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Captain W. W. Williamson, of the Georgia Sea Girt team, arrived in the city this morning, after spending a week with the team on the New Jersey ranges, returning on account of business arrangements.

Colonel J. F. Brooks, vice captain of the team, will have charge of it during the contests. Colonel Brooks is a good general and a fine manager and doubtless he will land another victorious team this season. Captain Williamson expects that he will.

"I am perfectly pleased with the Georgia team this year," said Captain Williamson in discussing the affairs of Sea Girt this morning. "I can see no reason why Georgia should not capture what it goes after this year as it did in 1897. There is not an untried man on any of the teams from Georgia. Every man on the ranges has been there before. Most of them have been there each year for the past several years, when there was a contest. The practice of the men shows what the Georgia riflemen are capable of doing. The showing made in the practice was very gratifying to me. I have no fear of the outcome this year. I am confident Georgia will retain all the trophies she now holds."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn Wins Both Games.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	7	0
Brooklyn	2	7	2

Batteries—Gettig and Wilson; Kennedy and McGuire. Umpires, Emslie and Dwyer. Time, 2:04.

Brooklyn	5	6	5
New York	4	10	5

Batteries—Hughes and Farrell; Seymour and Wilson. Umpires, Emslie and Dwyer. Time, 2:25.

Philadelphia Takes Double-Header.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	2	9	4
Philadelphia	3	5	2

Batteries—Roach and McFarland; Platt and McFarland. Umpires, Swartwood and Hunt. Time, 2:15.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	5	5
Philadelphia	17	18	2

Batteries—Weyhing and Roach; Fraser and McFarland. Umpires, Swartwood and Hunt. Time, 2:05.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

First Game—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	6	10	1
Cleveland	3	12	1

Batteries—Hawley and Peltz; Hughey and McAllister. Umpires, Manassau and Connolly. Time, 2 hours.

Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	8	9	2
Cleveland	1	4	6

Batteries—Taylor and Wood; Schmidt and Duncan. Umpires, Manassau and Connolly. Time, 1:30.

Boston 4, Baltimore 1.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	4	7	0
Baltimore	1	11	3

Batteries—Willis and Bergen; Howell, Smith and Robinson. Umpires, Snyder and McGarr. Time, 2:15.

Pittsburg Takes One Game.

First Game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	9	1
Pittsburg	7	13	3

Batteries—Griffith and Chance; Tannehill and Schriver. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Time, 2:05.

Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	12	6
Pittsburg	4	9	2

Batteries—Taylor, Chance and Donahue; Cheabro and Bowerman. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Time, 2 hours.

Louisville and St. Louis Break Even.

First Game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	7	5
Louisville	14	18	3

Batteries—McBride and Schreck and Young; Philippi and Zimmer. Umpires, Gaffney and Latham. Time, 2:30.

Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	6	3	
Louisville	1	3	2

Game called at end of eighth inning on account of darkness.

Batteries—Powell and Schreck; Woods and Zimmer. Umpires, Latham and Gaffney. Time, 2:05.

ROME WINS THE THIRD GAME.

Large Crowd Saw the Defeat of the Alabamians.

Rome took the third of the series of three games from Selma yesterday afternoon, thereby winning the championship of Georgia and Alabama.

The crowd that witnessed the contest was a large one—fully 1,000 spectators being present—and the enthusiasm during the entire nine innings was intense.

The game, up to the sixth inning, was splendidly played, and it looked for a while as if neither club would succeed in scoring; but in the sixth Rome's proverbial luck came to her rescue and she piled up four runs on unfortunate errors by Selma.

After this inning interest in the contest flagged slightly, only to be reawakened in the ninth, when Selma saved herself from a shut-out by sending two men across the plate.

The game abounded in brilliant features and daring plays, and equal credit should be given both clubs for the fine playing they exhibited.

Rome had the best of it on individual playing, and had it not been for the extraordinary playing of her fielders, who covered their respective positions in exceptionally fine style, the result might have been different.

Time and again the hard hitters of the Selma team connected with the sphere in a manner that indicated three-baggers and home runs, but each time that one of these hits went speeding out to the outfield it found some one ready to take care of it.

The features of the game were the pitching of Chambers and McMuchim; the pyrotechnic fielding of Jack McBride, who covered his territory in championship style and accepted in brilliant fashion each of the four chances he had offered him; the fine throwing to bases of Chambers, and the sensational playing of Duff at second.

Chambers pitched his usual brilliant game, striking out eight men and allowing two hits. He was a trifle off on balls, presenting six men with bases, but he was given excellent support, and only one of these scored.

McMuchim also pitched a brilliant game, and had he been given the support accorded Chambers, he would have fared much better in his average. As it was, there were only six hits made off of him.

Up to the sixth inning neither side had the best of it, and the contest was decidedly the most exciting of the series.

Following is the official score and summary:

Rome—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Crockett, 2b	4	1	2	3	1	1
Accorsini, c	4	1	0	10	0	0
Moffett, cf	5	1	0	2	0	0
Steinbacher, 1b	4	2	1	7	0	1
Frost, rf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Allan, 3b	5	0	1	0	1	0
McBride, lf	3	0	1	4	0	0
Mitchell, ss	4	0	0	0	1	2
Chambers, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	37	8	7	24	6	4

SELMA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Duff, 2b	5	0	1	5	7	1
Weinnacher, ss	5	0	0	4	1	0
Kelly, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0
Matthews, c	3	0	0	4	0	0
Cator, lf	1	0	0	3	0	0
Beusse, cf	3	1	1	1	1	0
McHugh, 1b	4	1	0	9	0	0
Copeland, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
McMelken, p	4	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	31	2	3	27	11	2

Score by innings:

Rome	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	—8	
Selma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Summary: Earned runs, 6. Stolen bases, Selma 4; Rome 1. Struck out by Chambers 8; by McMeekin 2. Two base hits—Crockett 1. Bases on balls—Off Chambers 6; off McMeekin 0. Left on bases—Rome 6; Selma 8. Time of game, 1:55. Umpire, Lynch.

Entries at Sheepshead Bay Today.

First Race—Selling, futurity course: Royal Sterling, Plehn, Pactaria, Lavega, Erwin, Tourney, Kipling, Saimagundi, Thermos, Mordelmo, Specific, Angle, Sir Vero Devere, 115; Kamara, Watercure, Liebe, Fleuron, McLemore, Beautiful, 112; Knight Bannert, 110; Alacra, 107.

Second Race—Mile: Arbaces, 121; Mal, 119; General Mart Gary, 112; Claroba, 109.

Third Race—Handicap, mile and three sixteenths: The Bachelor, 121; Maxime, 119; Kinley Mack, 117; Decanter, 116; MacLeod of Dare, 113; George Keene, 112; Arbacos, 109; Knight of the Garter, 107; Azucena, 104; The Devil, 103; Fast Black, 92.

Fourth Race—Flight stakes, seven furlongs: McLeod of Dare, 126; Isidor, The Friar, 125; Ben Dorun, 115; Lady Lindsay, 112; Sanders, 105; Hurly Burly, 102; Mr. Jersey, McMeekin, 95.

Fifth Race—Handicap, hurdle, mile and three-quarters: Ben Eder, 166; Howard Mann, 164; George Keene, 142; Julius Caesar, 140; Merlin, 135; Hardy C, 133; Spurs, Trianon, 132; Aurelian, 130.

Sixth Race—Selling, six and one-half furlongs: The Barrister, 111; Monadour, 110; Sky Scraper, Jinks, 108; General Mart Gary, 106; Meehanus, 105; Saith Slipper, Klondike, 103; Peace, Chappaqua, 101; Belle of Troy, 99; Theory, Bella B, 98; Emigre, Dolly Weithoff, 96.

CAROLINIANS MAKE MISTAKE.

Legislative Act Was Spoiled by a Clerk's Blunder.

Raleigh, N. C., September 4.—(Special.)—Today was observed here as Labor Day only by closing federal and state buildings and banks and displaying national and state flags. State officials were in error in observing it, as next Thursday and not today is the official date.

When the bill making it a state holiday was drawn last spring the state labor commissioner informed the author of the bill the first Monday in September was national Labor Day, but a legislative clerk decided it was the first Thursday, and so the law reads.

Labor Commissioner Lacey opposed the observance of Labor Day, and says it and nearly all other holidays ought to be abolished.

AUGUSTA OBSERVES THE DAY.

Procession Was Two Miles Long and the Programme a Good One.

Augusta, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Labor Day was formally observed for the first time in Augusta today. During the past year the various lines of labor have been organized in Augusta and for several weeks the different unions have been preparing for an elaborate observance of their national holiday. At 10 o'clock this morning there was a parade of all the unions in uniform with various floats, banners, etc. There were several thousand men and women in line, the procession being about two miles long.

Prizes were offered for the union making the finest showing in the line of march and the first prize went to Loom Fixers, No. 140, and the second to the lady weavers, 139.

After the parade speeches were made in the pavilion at Lake View park by Hon. William E. Keener, clerk of the superior court; Congressman William H. Fleming, J. Walter Doar, of the Typographical Union, and Mayor Robbe. W. G. Gredig was master of ceremonies. After the speaking there was a barbecue dinner and after dinner there were amusements of various kinds, foot races, dances, cake walks, etc. Thousands of people thronged the grounds of the park. All of the mills and shops were closed all day and the stores were closed in the afternoon.

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Full strength, health, tone and development to every portion of the body. Effects of disease, overwork, worry, the follies of youth and excesses of manhood quickly cured. Appliance and remedies sent on trial. *No money in advance.* Sealed particulars free. Correspondence confidential.

$1.75

Atlanta to Chattanooga and return, Saturday, September 9th, via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THEY PARADE IN SAVANNAH.

Labor Day More Generally Observed Than Ever Before.

Savannah, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) Labor Day passed off very quietly in Savannah. It was more generally observed than has ever been the case before, though there were no public demonstrations in the city except by the negro labor organizations. All the stores, public buildings, and in fact everything but the barrooms closed up either for the entire day or half a day.

Many of the white labor organizations spent the day at Tybee, where there were horse races and athletic sports on the beach. The colored labor organizations turned out in large bodies this morning and headed by a brass band marched through the public streets.

The men represented the plasterers, brick masons, carpenters and other organizations and made a most respectable appearance.

ANNISTON OBSERVES THE DAY.

Laboring Men Were Allowed Full Sway in Alabama Town.

Anniston, Ala., September 4.—(Special.)—Labor Day was celebrated here today more generally and on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Nearly all manufacturers' industries shut down, and those which did not allowed the day to those who desired.

There was a big parade through the streets of the city early in the morning, and the remainder of the day was spent at Oxford lake, a nearby resort. Addresses were delivered in the forenoon by the Hon. John B. Knox, John M. Caldwell, Frank Nelson, Jr., and A. F. McGhee. The afternoon was devoted to athletic sports and the evening to dancing.

MORGAN SPEAKS TO LABOR MEN

Big Parade Shows Strength of Orders in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., September 4.—(Special.)—Labor Day was observed here with a big parade and public speaking today, with fireworks tonight. The parade was half a mile long, all the labor organizations in Birmingham turning out. The carpenters and bricklayers, who are prospering now, made an elegant showing.

In the afternoon United States Senator John T. Morgan delivered an address before 1,000 union men. He touched no live topic. The city was well crowded today.

Columbus Celebrates the Day.

Colmbus, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Columbus' Labor Day celebration today was all that had been expected. It was a general holiday with the working people, and the streets presented a gala appearance. Interesting and timely addresses were made at the North Highlands' casino by Mayor Chappell and Andrew Mulcay, of Augusta. This afternoon Greenville defeated Columbus in a ball game.

SHOOTS HIMSELF TWO TIMES.

Young Savannah Man Makes Desperate Effort To Commit Suicide.

Savannah, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) Pat Smith, a young white boy about twenty-one years old, made an almost successful effort to commit suicide tonight at the home of Janie Waters, a young woman of whom he was enamored. He shot himself twice in the left breast, one ball passing just above the heart, and he is not expected to live.

The cause of Smith's attempt to take his life could not be definitely learned. The young woman would say nothing about it and when questioned Smith only replied that the girl did not love him and he was tired living anyhow.

The shooting attracted a large crowd to the scene and Smith was at once taken to his home and medical attention summoned.

COTTON CROP IS GATHERED.

Peas, Potatoes and Cane Will Be Abundant in Screven.

Sylvania, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—The farmers of this section say that over half of the cotton crop is already gathered. The rains last week caused a good deal of the cotton to sprout in the boll. The crop is undoubtedly going to be very short in Screven.

Grasshoppers and worms have ruined the hay crop to a large extent. The outlook is good for peas, potatoes and cane.

DIED AT BREAKFAST TABLE

Sudden Death of J. F. Saxer from Attack of Apoplexy.

HE WAS APPARENTLY WELL

His Wife Was with Him at the Table When He Died—Body Taken To Erie, Ohio.

While seater at the breakfast table at the Albermarle, yesterday morning, Mr. J. F. Saxer died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy.

He had been attending to his duties as manager of the Swift Packing Company before breakfast and returned to his hotel apparently in good health. He talked with his wife and children about the opening of the schools and went down to the dining room with them. While seater at the table his wife saw him clutch the cloth. There was a peculiar expression in his face, and she called to him. Receiving no reply she arose and went to his side. He fell back in his chair and his head dropped upon his breast.

He was taken to the porch, but when the place was reached he was already dead.

It had been Mr. Saxer's custom to go to his place of business every morning at four o'clock. He arose as usual yesterday morning and returned to the Albermarle in good spirits. He laughed and chatted with his family, and there was no premonition of death that was so near.

A physician was called as soon as possible but the patient had passed beyond the help of human aid before the physician arrived.

Mr. Saxer came to Atlanta about two months ago to accept a position with the Swift Packing Company, and his prospects were never better.

The deceased was thirty-six years of age, and he had never suffered from any previous attacks of apoplexy.

The body will be taken to his old home at Erie, Ohio.

FRANCE SEES BLOODY CLIMAX

Continued from First Page.

means the lengthening of the trial for several weeks.

The introduction of Cernuschi and the other developments of the day it is generally predicted, imply another fortnight's sitting, at the least. Cernuschi will be heard tomorrow behind closed doors. At the same time there will probably be an examination of the secret dossier to which Captain Cuignet referred this morning and which M. Labori immediately asked to have produced in court.

This dossier consists of twelve or fourteen documents and it is difficult to see why, if they had any value, the etat major have not had them produced earlier. The etat major are not in the habit of holding back documents calculated to prove of the slightest service to their cause, as is shown in the case of the note concerning M. Hadamard's doubts of the innocence of his cousin, which was incorrect, but was nevertheless in the secret dossier, while the important document stating on the authority of the French minister in Rome that an Italian military attache paid Esterhazy 200,000 francs was studiously omitted from the secret dossier.

It is perfectly evident that the Italian attache did not pay Esterhazy such a sum on account of, as the French say, his beautiful eyes and the document was the best evidence that Esterhazy is the traitor. Nevertheless the etat major carefully kept this out of view.

M. Painlev, the distinguished mathematician, cornered General Gonz on the latter's falsified version of M. Hadamard's remarks concerning Captain Dreyfus and in the manner in which Gonz squirmed and his woebegone appearance almost aroused pity for him.

Roget Losing His Temper.

General Roget also appeared to begin to feel at least the cruel strokes the etat major have been receiving of late. He showed naught of his cruel, brazen front today. On the contrary his face was quite livid when he left the stage after a very poor display and he quitted the courtroom as soon as the proceedings were over, excusing himself to his brother generals, Mercier and others of a higher grade, on the ground of feeling unwell.

The session ended with an exposure by M. Hemion, chief of the Paris detectives, of the disgraceful tactics of the etat major in suppressing his report in favor of Captain Dreyfus and inserting a document more or less unfavorable to him.

After a brief session in camera the public sitting of the courtmartial resumed at 7:15 o'clock this morning.

The first witness called was an Austro-Hungarian refugee named Cernuschi. This witness asked that a letter which he had written to Colonel Jouaust be read, and it was done. In this letter M. Cernuschi explained that, owing to political troubles, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France between September, 1894, until 1897. While he was in France, the letter explained, a friend connected with the foreign office of another country, mentioned to him the names of certain French correspondents of other powers. The first and most important of these names, the writer asserted, was that of Dreyfus.

Another of M. Cernuschi's friends, according to this letter, showed him important military papers, such as route maps for mobilization of troops, documents relating to the transport of troops, diagrams of eastern railways, etc., which he declared came from Dreyfus, remarking further that everything was procurable in France by the payment of money, and adding:

"What is the good of having Jews if you do not make use of them?"

Two days later, the letter said, M. Cernuschi's friend precipitately left Paris and Dreyfus was afterwards arrested. The letter concluded with saying that M. Cernuschi told all this to an officer of the war office, who wrote it down. M. Demange wanted the witness to explain his intervention in the cause at this late hour, but could elicit no reply.

Never Heard of Cernuschi.

M. Demange—Has the government commissioner made inquiries concerning this witness?

Major Carriere replied in the negative and suggested that a secret session be held in order to hear the witness's explanations relative to the diplomatic side of the question.

M. Labori declared that since the prosecution had applied abroad for evidence, which the defense had always carefully abstained from doing, he reserved the right to use every possible diplomatic means to ascertain if documents mentioned in the bordereau had been betrayed and if so, by whom! (Sensation.)

M. Labori asked the witness the nationality of the(persons mentioned in the letter.

M. Cernuschi—I will give them in camera. (Commotion.)

M. Labori: "As I mean that this witness shall testify under oath, I ask that a secret session be held tomorrow. I intend to notify the other side of his name. He must testify under oath, for I wish the parties against whom his evidence is brought should have all the guarantees the law assures." (Excitement.)

M. Andre, a clerk of M. Bertullus, judge of the court of cassation, testified to hearing Lieutenant Colonel Henri say to M. Bertullus: "Don't insist, I beg of you. Above all, we must save the honor of the army."

Witness also heard Lieutenant Colonel Henri say: "Leave Esterhazy and let Du Paty de Clam blow out his brains. That's all I ask!"

Dr. Weyl came forward to deny that he had ever made statements attributed to him with regard to the guilt of the prisoner. He had always believed Dreyfus innocent, and he vigorously protested against such allegations. Dreyfus, the witness said, was a model husband, and not a gambler.

Colonel Jouaust: "No you are not. I beg you not to drown my voice when I am speaking. Your very tone is wanting in moderation. Moreover, I consider the question unimportant."

M. Painlev, a professor in the College of France, followed at the bar.

M. Painlev exhaustively criticised M. Bertillon's cryptographic system, citing in support of his conclusions the opinion of the court of M. Henri Poincare to his mind the most illustrious mathematician of modern times, who, in a letter the witness read, examined severely the deductions of M. Bertillon and demonstrated their fallacy, also pointing out miscalculations made by M. Valerio.

General Gonz intervened at this juncture. He was surprised, he said, at the importance attached to the evidence of Mm. Hadamard and Painlev. M. Painlev asserted that both M. Hadamard and himself had always been satisfied that Dreyfus was innocent.

Moderation Is No Virture.

As the altercation between General Gonz and M. Painlev was rapidly becoming heated, M. Labori intervened. A sharp passage at arms followed between M. Labori and Colonel Jouaust, leading to considerable excitement. M. Labori asked General Gonz why he had incorrectly reported certain information he had collected.

Colonel Jouaust refused to put the question, and invited M. Labori to study moderation.

M. Labori retorted: The defense is using his rights with the utmost moderation.

There were prolonged murmurs of assent and dissent at this declaration by Colonel Jouaust.

M. Labori said he was surprised that General Gonz had included incorrect information in the secret dossier, and asked General Gonz who made up the secret dossier.

General Gonz: I composed one of the secret dossiers by means of annexed document communicated to the ministry, but the minds of all the war ministers were made up before they had any cognizance of the documents.

M. Labori: Does General Gonz assume responsibility for those secret dossiers to July, 1898?

General Gonz: Yes. I had charge of it.

M. Labori: "How happens it, then, that a telegram from the French ambassador at Rome, sent by the foreign office to the war office, referring to payments to Esterhazy by an Italian agent, was not added to the secret dossier?"

General Gonz: There were plenty of others. All were not included, but only the most important.

M. Labori: Was the information of the French ambassador at Rome of less importance than the garbled conversation of M. Painlev?

Colonel Jouaust: I will not put the question.

Admit Nothing Against Esterhazy.

M. Labori: Why was information Dreyfus always included in the dossier, and never any incriminating Esterhazy?

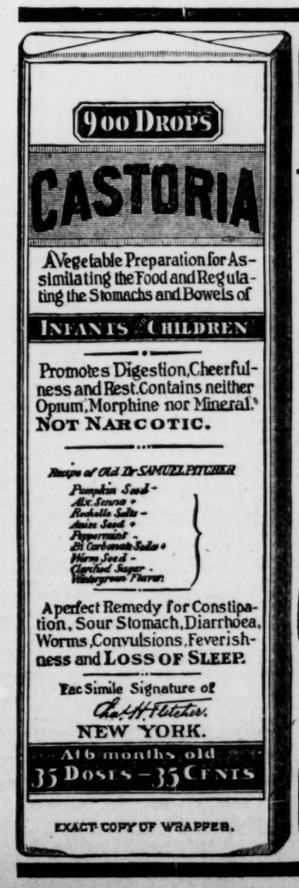
Colonel Jouaust: I also refuse to put that question."

M. Labori: All right. I think the question itself fully answered the purpose.

Colonel Jouaust announced there would be a sitting in Camera tomorrow morning. Upon suggestion of counsel for the journed for the day at 11:40 o'clock a. m. defense, the courtmartial therefore ad-

Two Brothers Charged with Murder.

Columbia, S. C., September 4.—(Special.) ohn and Peter Cochran, brothers, have been arrested by the sheriff of Greenwood for the murder of Lafayette Furgerson, near Bradley, that county. Furgerson was beaten to death, his head being hammered into a shapeless mass.



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DIPLOMACY USED WITHOUT EFFECT

Kruger's Answer to England Further Complicates Matters.

BOER'S REPLY IS OMINOUS

The Five Year Franchise Proposal Will Be Taken Away.

VEILED THREAT IN KRUGER'S ANSWER

The Wily Boer Withdraws His Concessions, but at the Same Time Asks for Another Conference with the English at Cape Town.

London, September 4.—A dispatch from Johannesburg to Reuter's agency definitely announces that the reply of the Transvaal republic to the British communication withdraws the franchise proposals and agrees in principle to a conference at Cape Town.

The afternoon papers take the view that if the foregoing dispatch is correct President Kruger's reply is ominous, as it was palpably made to gain time. Sir Alfred Milner's suggestion of a further conference at Cape Town was instigated with the sole purpose of considering details and for the enforcement of the concessions offered by the Boers.

If these concessions are withdrawn there can be no object from a British point of view for parleying longer. The only inference to be drawn is that the Boers have taken Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, at his word in a broader sense than he intended, and that they now want to begin negotiations over again on an entirely new basis.

The shrewdness of this reported move is not likely to save it from being interpreted by the British government as a thinly veiled defiance; and unless it is accompanied by a vague agreement to further confer, it would generally be taken as sufficient cause for immediate hostilities.

Regarding the exact terms of the reply in question, reports continue mystifying in contradictions, but all agree that the excitement in Johannesburg is unabated and that the exodus from that city is continuing and that distress there is increasing. Cablegrams from Boer and British South African sources detail war preparations on all sides.

In the course of an interview with a London correspondent today State Secretary Reitz is quoted as saying the Transvaal government was waiting until Saturday's dispatch reached the imperial authorities before making its contents public. Without, however, entering into details, he could say that in his judgment, the proposals of the government offered Mr. Chamberlain an opportunity of coming to a settlement regarding the franchise and other outstanding questions. He could also say that the Transvaal would take part in the suggested conference and was now awaiting the imperial government's reply in order to arrange the details as to a place of meeting.

SCHURMAN BEFORE CABINET.

Head of Philippine Commission Attends Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, September 4.—The cabinet today was in session for more than two hours. It was Secretary Root's first attendance, the other members present being Secretaries Hay, Gage, Hitchcock and Wilson.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, was also present by invitation, and made a comprehensive statement of the situation on the islands.

It is understood that Mr. Schurman takes a hopeful view of the situation in the Philippines, and has no doubt that with our increased forces we will be able to make comparatively short work of Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces.

He stated that although Aguinaldo is the leader of a very strong faction of the natives, he does not by any means fairly represent the entire population, a considerable number appearing to be more or less indifferent as to the outcome of the insurrection. Although the work of the anti-imperialist league has had no considerable influence among the soldiers in our own army, Mr. Schurman said it certainly had given great encouragement to Aguinaldo and his followers.

The influence of the league in this country, Mr. Schurman thought, has been magnified by the insurgent leaders, and has had the effect of giving them heart and a strong hope of ultimate success.

NO FEAR FOR TRAINING SHIP.

Navy Officials Have No Doubt the Vessel Will Arrive.

Washington, September 4.—The navy department has not the slightest apprehension as to the safety of the training ship Monongahela, which is said to be overdue at Annapolis.

Stories of probable disaster to the vessel have flooded the navy department with telegrams from anxious parents and friends of the cadets aboard, but answers are returned in each case that the department entertains no apprehension on her account.

The Monongahela sailed from Annapolis on the first of May last on a practice cruise across the Atlantic and back, carrying about 120 cadets from the naval academy, made up of the second and third classes and part of the fourth class.

SEVEN LIVES LOST ON HURON.

The Schooner Lisgar Sinks Near Southampton.

Goderich, Ont., September 4.—News reached here of the loss on Lake Huron of the schooner Lisgar of Toronto and the probable death of her crew of seven.

The Lisgar was in tow of the steamer Clinton and was loaded with coal. The tow was bound from Buffalo for Parry Sound. The Lisgar was between the Clinton and a second boat, the Grimsby, A gale sprang up when the boats were thirty miles northwest of Southampton.

Without a moment's warning the Lisgar sank and the other boats had great difficulty in cutting away from her in time to save themselves.

REBEL AGENT SENT TO JAPAN.

Rumor Says Japanese Will Be Asked To Recognize the Insurgents.

Manila, September 4.—6:24 p. m.—Rafael Delpan, a Spaniard born in the Philippine islands and recently identified with the Filipino junta at Madrid, nas gone from Hong Kong to Japan.

It is reported in Filipino circles here that Delpan's purpose is to request the Japanese government to recognize the Filipino insurgents. It is asserted that Delpan was recently working in the Filipino interests on the China coast.

The Washington volunteer regiment has been embarked and will sail for home tomorrow.

Five men of Colonel Bell's regiment yesterday encountered a rebel outpost near Porac and in the fighting which ensued one American was killed and another wounded. The remainder drove the rebels from their position and captured a bull cart in which to remove the injured.

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

Special Officer Wiselogle Has a Leg Cut Off—Was Working in the Southern Railroad Yard.

Last night about half-past 8 o'clock Special Officer Adam Y. Wiselogle was run over by a switch engine in the yards of the Southern railway and his right leg was cut off and his head severely bruised.

Officer Wiselogle does special work for the Southern railway as a night watchman, catching sneak thieves, car burglars and tramps who loaf about the railroad yards. Last night he was near the Peters street crossing and an engine came up behind him and knocked him down before he was aware of its approach.

He was sent to the Grady hospital in the ambulance. It was found that his right leg would have to be amputated. The injuries about the head were very severe and there is a danger of concussion of the brain.

Officer Wiselogle has been with the railroad for several years and has done much valuable work as a special policeman.

His home is at No. 681 South Pryor street, where he has a wife and children.

Weinmeister Sale.

The sale of the Hotel Weinmaster property will take place today at 12 oclock.

The property is centrally located and very valuable, and considerable interest has been manifested in it.

State Printing Awarded Contractors.

Tallahassee, Fla, September 4.—(Special. Contracts for the state printing for the next two years were awarded today. The work is divided into three classes—executive, legislative and judiciary departments. John G. Collins, of Tallahassee, got the first; Allen A. Chancey, Tallahassee, got the second, and The Noble Newspaper Union, of DeLand will print the supreme court reports.

Boys' School Shoes

In Little Men's and Youths', sizes 8's to 11's, and 11½'s to 2's; black Box Calf and Vici Kid with heels or spring heels, shoes which have our belief back of them that they will out-wear any other shoe on the market at the price..... $2.00

Get the best school shoes you can buy—the VERY best. It takes the very best to stand the knocks. Nothing short of the very best will. Ours are certainly that kind, for every pair has long experience back of them. Every pair has every stitch and every peg of good, hard wearing qualities in them that we could have put in

When They Were Made.

CARLTON,

36 Whitehall.

GEORGIANS BEGIN WELL AT SEA GIRT

First Shot of the Meet Fired by Lieutenant Wilson.

THREE STATE TEAMS ON HAND

Big Contest Will Be on for Championship of America.

WILSON, OF SAVANNAH, MAY WIN

Georgia Team Is in Fine Trim, and Work of Yesterday Indicates It Is Holding Its Own.

Sea Girt, N. J., September 4.—With a large list of entries of representative riflemen from several states, the eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey Rifle Association opened today on the ranges here. It will continue through the entire week, and the events include sweepstakes, individual and team matches.

The Wimbledon cup, the Hilton trophy and President's cup matches, with the interstate team matches, will be the ones of greatest interest.

The shooting today was exclusively pool work and individual matches. A dozen states are represented by individuals, but the only teams on the ground are those of the District of Columbia, Georgia and New Jersey.

The ranges are in perfect condition, and the changes in the rules and regulations insure, it is thought, perfect fairness to all entered.

The most promising candidates for the military championship of America, the President's cup, are Lieutenant F. Chetham Wilson, of Georgia; Colonel Cann, of Georgia; Dr. Hudson, of New Jersey; Private W. D. Austin, of Georgia, and Lieutenant Payne, of Massachusetts. Battey, of Georgia, who won the event of the last meeting, is this year suffering from hay fever, which he says has impaired his eyesight, but he is looked upon as a strong factor in the competition.

The first shot of the meeting was fired by Lieutenant Wilson, of Georgia, in a pool with Lieutenant Payne, of Massachusetts. Lieutenant Payne made the first bull's eye. The following are partial scores of today's shooting:

New Jersey State Rifle Association Match—Lieutenant Wilson, of Georgia, 34 at 500 yards, 32 at 600; T. M. Austin, of Georgia, 31 at 500 yards, 33 at 600; Colonel Cann, of Georgia, 33 at 500 yards, 33 at 600 yards.

All comers' military match, 300 yards, best score: O'Hare, 41; Palss, 36.

Harper's Weekly Match—Doyle, 33; Captain Williams, 32; Colonel Cann, 31; Bone, District of Columbia, 22.

In the Georgia military match, Sergeant Brown, up to noon, had the highest score, making 47 out of a possible 50.

GEORGIA SHOTS AT SEA GIRT.

Captain Williamson Predicts a Win for the South.

Savannah, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Captain W. W. Williamson, of the Georgia Sea Girt team, arrived in the city this morning, after spending a week with the team on the New Jersey ranges, returning on account of business arrangements.

Colonel J. F. Brooks, vice captain of the team, will have charge of it during the contests. Colonel Brooks is a good general and a fine manager and doubtless he will land another victorious team this season. Captain Williamson expects that he will.

"I am perfectly pleased with the Georgia team this year," said Captain Williamson in discussing the affairs of Sea Girt this morning. "I can see no reason why Georgia should not capture what it goes after this year as it did in 1897. There is not an untried man on any of the teams from Georgia. Every man on the ranges has been there before. Most of them have been there each year for the past several years, when there was a contest. The practice of the men shows what the Georgia riflemen are capable of doing. The showing made in the practice was very gratifying to me. I have no fear of the outcome this year. I am confident Georgia will retain all the trophies she now holds."

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NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn Wins Both Games.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
New York.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2	7	0	
Brooklyn.... ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3	7	2	

Batteries—Gettig and Wilson; Kennedy and McGuire. Umpires, Emslie and Dwyer. Time, 2:04.

Brooklyn.... .. ..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0—5	6	5	
New York.... ....0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	10	5	

Batteries—Hughes and Farrell; Seymour and Wilson. Umpires, Emslie and Dwyer. Time, 2:25.

Philadelphia Takes Double-Header.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington.. .. .. ..0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	9	4	
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—3	5	2	

Batteries—Roach and McFarland; Platt and McFarland. Umpires, Swartwood and Hunt. Time, 2:15.

	R.	H.	E.
Washington.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	5	
Philadelphia... .. .. ..0 3 0 0 7 3 0 4 *—17	18	2	

Batteries—Weyhing and Roach; Fraser and McFarland. Umpires, Swartwood and Hunt. Time, 2:05.

Cincinnati Wins Two Games.

First Game—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati.... .. .. ..1 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 *—6	10	1	
Cleveland.... .. .. ..0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3	12	1	

Batteries—Hawley and Peltz; Hughey and McAllister. Umpires, Manassau and Connolly. Time, 2 hours.

Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .. ..1 0 0 4 2 0 1 0 *—8	9	2	
Cleveland.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	4	6	

Batteries—Taylor and Wood; Schmidt and Duncan. Umpires, Manassau and Connolly. Time, 1:30.

Boston 4, Baltimore 1.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .. ..0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 *—4	7	0	
Baltimore.. .. ..0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	11	3	

Batteries—Willis and Bergen; Howell, Smith and Robinson. Umpires, Snyder and McGarr. Time, 2:15.

Pittsburg Takes One Game.

First Game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .. ..0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	9	1	
Pittsburg .. ..0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 2—7	13	3	

Batteries—Griffith and Chance; Tannehill and Schriver. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Time, 2:05.

Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.... .. ..0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—4	12	6	
Pittsburg .. ..1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 *—4	9	3	

Batteries—Taylor, Chance and Donahue; Cheabro and Bowerman. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Time, 2 hours.

Louisville and St. Louis Break Even.

First Game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2	7	5	
Louisville .. ..1 4 0 1 5 1 2 0 0—14	18	3	

Batteries—McBride and Schreck and Young; Philippi and Zimmer. Umpires, Gaffney and Latham. Time, 2:30.

Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.... ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	3	
Louisville .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	3	2	

Game called at end of eighth inning on account of darkness.

Batteries—Powell and Schreck; Woods and Zimmer. Umpires, Latham and Gaffney. Time, 2:05.

ROME WINS THE THIRD GAME.

Large Crowd Saw the Defeat of the Alabamians.

Rome took the third of the series of three games from Selma yesterday afternoon, thereby winning the championship of Georgia and Alabama.

The crowd that witnessed the contest was a large one—fully 1,000 spectators being present—and the enthusiasm during the entire nine innings was intense.

The game, up to the sixth inning, was splendidly played, and it looked for a while as if neither club would succeed in scoring; but in the sixth Rome's proverbial luck came to her rescue and she piled up four runs on unfortunate errors by Selma.

After this inning interest in the contest flagged slightly, only to be reawakened in the ninth, when Selma saved herself from a shut-out by sending two men across the plate.

The game abounded in brilliant features and daring plays, and equal credit should be given both clubs for the fine playing they exhibited.

Rome had the best of it on individual playing, and had it not been for the extraordinary playing of her fielders, who covered their respective positions in exceptionally fine style, the result might have been different.

Time and again the hard hitters of the Selma team connected with the sphere in a manner that indicated three-baggers and home runs, but each time that one of these hits went speeding out to the outfield it found some one ready to take care of it.

The features of the game were the pitching of Chambers and McMuchim; the pyrotechnic fielding of Jack McBride, who covered his territory in championship style and accepted in brilliant fashion each of the four chances he had offered him; the fine throwing to bases of Chambers, and the sensational playing of Duff at second.

Chambers pitched his usual brilliant game, striking out eight men and allowing two hits. He was a trifle off on balls, presenting six men with bases, but he was given excellent support, and only one of these scored.

McMuchim also pitched a brilliant game, and had he been given the support accorded Chambers, he would have fared much better in his average. As it was, there were only six hits made off of him.

Up to the sixth inning neither side had the best of it, and the contest was decidedly the most exciting of the series.

Following is the official score and summary:

Rome—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Crockett, 2b	4	1	2	3	1	1
Accorsini, c.....	4	1	0	10	0	0
Moffett, cf.....	5	1	0	2	0	0
Steinbacher, 1b..	4	2	1	7	0	1
Frost, rf..	4	2	1	1	0	0
Allan, 3b.....	5	0	1	0	1	0
McBride, lf....	3	0	1	4	0	0
Mitchell, ss..	4	0	0	0	1	2
Chambers, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals..	37	8	7	24	6	4

SELMA—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Duff, 2b..	5	0	1	5	7	1
Weinnacher, ss..	5	0	0	4	1	0
Kelly, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	1	0
Matthews, c..	3	0	0	4	0	0
Cator, lf....	1	0	0	3	0	0
Beusse, cf..	3	1	1	3	1	0
McHugh, 1b	4	1	0	9	0	0
Copeland, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
McMeiken, p.....	4	0	1	0	1	0
Totals....	34	2	3	27	11	2

Score by innings:

Rome.... 0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	—8	
Selma.... 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	

Summary: Earned runs, 6. Stolen bases, Selma 4; Rome 1. Struck out by Chambers 8; by McMeekin 2. Two base hits—Crockett 1, Beusse on balls—Off Chambers 6; off McMeekin 0. Left on bases—Rome 6; Selma 8. Time of game, 1:55. Umpire, Lynch.

Entries at Sheepshead Bay Today.

First Race—Selling, futurity course: Royal Sterling, Plehn, Pactaria, Lavega, Erwin, Tourney, Kipling, Salmagundi, Thermos, Mordelmo, Specific, Angle, Sir Vero Devere, 115; Kamara, Watercure, Liebe, Fleuron, McLemore, Beautiful, 112; Knight Bannert, 110; Alacca, 107.

Second Race—Mile: Arbaces, 121; Mal, 119; General Mart Gary, 112; Claroba, 109.

Third Race—Handicap, mile and three sixteenths: The Bachelor, 121; Maxime, 119; Kinley Mack, 117; Decanter, 116; MacLeod of Dare, 113; George Keene, 112; Arbacos, 109; Knight of the Garter, 107; Azucena, 104; The Devil, 103; Fast Black, 92.

Fourth Race—Flight stakes, seven furlongs: McLeod of Dare, 126; Isidor, The Friar, 125; Ben Doran, 115; Lady Lindsay, 112; Sanders, 105; Hurly Burly, 102; Mr. Jersey, McMeekin, 95.

Fifth Race—Handicap, hurdle, mile and three-quarters: Ben Eder, 166; Howard Mann, 164; George Keene, 142; Julius Caesar, 140; Merlin, 135; Hardy C, 133; Spurs, Trianon, 122; Aurelian, 120.

Sixth Race—Selling, six and one-half furlongs: The Barrister, 111; Monadour, 110; Sky Scraper, Jinks, 108; General Mart Gary, 106; Mechanus, 105; Satin Slipper, Klondike, 103; Peace, Chappaqua, 101; Belle of Troy, 99; Theory, Bella B, 98; Emigre, Dolly Weithoff, 93.

CAROLINIANS MAKE MISTAKE.

Legislative Act Was Spoiled by a Clerk's Blunder.

Raleigh, N. C., September 4.—(Special.)—Today was observed here as Labor Day only by closing federal and state buildings and banks and displaying national and state flags. State officials were in error in observing it, as next Thursday and not today is the official date.

When the bill making it a state holiday was drawn last spring the state labor commissioner informed the author of the bill the first Monday in September was national Labor Day, but a legislative clerk decided it was the first Thursday, and so the law reads.

Labor Commissioner Lacey opposed the observance of Labor Day, and says it and nearly all other holidays ought to be abolished.

AUGUSTA OBSERVES THE DAY.

Procession Was Two Miles Long and the Programme a Good One.

Augusta, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Labor Day was formally observed for the first time in Augusta today. During the past year the various lines of labor have been organized in Augusta and for several weeks the different unions have been preparing for an elaborate observance of their national holiday. At 10 o'clock this morning there was a parade of all the unions in uniform with various floats, banners, etc. There were several thousand men and women in line, the procession being about two miles long.

Prizes were offered for the union making the finest showing in the line of march and the first prize went to Loom Fixers, No. 140, and the second to the lady weavers, 133.

After the parade speeches were made in the pavilion at Lake View park by Hon. William E. Keener, clerk of the superior court; Congressman William H. Fleming, J. Walter Doar, of the Typographical Union, and Mayor Robbe. W. G. Gredig was master of ceremonies. After the speaking there was a barbecue dinner and after dinner there were amusements of various kinds, foot races, dances, cake walks, etc. Thousands of people thronged the grounds of the park. All of the mills and shops were closed all day and the stores were closed in the afternoon.

FREE TO ALL MEN

Full strength, health, tone and development to every portion of the body. Effects of disease, overwork, worry, the follies of youth and excesses of manhood quickly cured. Appliance and remedies sent on trial. *No money in advance.* Sealed particulars free. Correspondence confidential.

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Atlanta to Chattanooga and return, Saturday, September 9th, via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THEY PARADE IN SAVANNAH.

Labor Day More Generally Observed Than Ever Before.

Savannah, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) Labor Day passed off very quietly in Savannah. It was more generally observed than has ever been the case before, though there were no public demonstrations in the city except by the negro labor organizations. All the stores, public buildings, and in fact everything but the barrooms closed up either for the entire day or half a day.

Many of the white labor organizations spent the day at Tybee, where there were horse races and athletic sports on the beach. The colored labor organizations turned out in large bodies this morning and headed by a brass band marched through the public streets.

The men represented the plasterers, brick masons, carpenters and other organizations and made a most respectable appearance.

ANNISTON OBSERVES THE DAY.

Laboring Men Were Allowed Full Sway in Alabama Town.

Anniston, Ala., September 4.—(Special.)—Labor Day was celebrated here today more generally and on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Nearly all manufacturers' industries shut down, and those which did not allowed the day to those who desired.

There was a big parade through the streets of the city early in the morning, and the remainder of the day was spent at Oxford lake, a nearby resort. Addresses were delivered in the forenoon by the Hon. John B. Knox, John M. Caldwell, Frank Nelson, Jr., and A. F. McGhee. The afternoon was devoted to athletic sports and the evening to dancing.

MORGAN SPEAKS TO LABOR MEN

Big Parade Shows Strength of Orders in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., September 4.—(Special.)—Labor Day was observed here with a big parade and public speaking today, with fireworks tonight. The parade was half a mile long, all the labor organizations in Birmingham turning out. The carpenters and bricklayers, who are prospering now, made an elegant showing.

In the afternoon United States Senator John T. Morgan delivered an address before 1,000 union men. He touched no live topic. The city was well crowded today.

Columbus Celebrates the Day.

Colmbus, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—Columbus' Labor Day celebration today was all that had been expected. It was a general holiday with the working people, and the streets presented a gala appearance. Interesting and timely addresses were made at the North Highlands' casino by Mayor Chappell and Andrew Mulcay, of Augusta. This afternoon Greenville defeated Columbus in a ball game.

SHOOTS HIMSELF TWO TIMES.

Young Savannah Man Makes Desperate Effort To Commit Suicide.

Savannah, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) Pat Smith, a young white boy about twenty-one years old, made an almost successful effort to commit suicide tonight at the home of Janie Waters, a young woman of whom he was enamored. He shot himself twice in the left breast, one ball passing just above the heart, and he is not expected to live.

The cause of Smith's attempt to take his life could not be definitely learned. The young woman would say nothing about it and when questioned Smith only replied that the girl did not love him and he was tired living anyhow.

The shooting attracted a large crowd to the scene and Smith was at once taken to his home and medical attention summoned.

COTTON CROP IS GATHERED.

Peas, Potatoes and Cane Will Be Abundant in Screven.

Sylvania, Ga., September 4.—(Special.)—The farmers of this section say that over half of the cotton crop is already gathered. The rains last week caused a good deal of the cotton to sprout in the boll. The crop is undoubtedly going to be very short in Screven.

Grasshoppers and worms have ruined the hay crop to a large extent. The outlook is good for peas, potatoes and cane.

DIED AT BREAKFAST TABLE

Sudden Death of J. F. Saxer from Attack of Apoplexy.

HE WAS APPARENTLY WELL

His Wife Was with Him at the Table When He Died—Body Taken To Erie, Ohio.

While seater at the breakfast table at the Albermarle, yesterday morning, Mr. J. F. Saxer died suddenly from an attack of apoplexy.

He had been attending to his duties as manager of the Swift Packing Company before breakfast and returned to his hotel apparently in good health. He talked with his wife and children about the opening of the schools and went down to the dining room with them. While seater at the table his wife saw him clutch the cloth. There was a peculiar expression in his face, and she called to him. Receiving no reply she arose and went to his side. He fell back in his chair and his head dropped upon his breast.

He was taken to the porch, but when the place was reached he was already dead.

It had been Mr. Saxer's custom to go to his place of business every morning at four o'clock. He arose as usual yesterday morning and returned to the Albermarle in good spirits. He laughed and chatted with his family, and there was no premonition of death that was so near.

A physician was called as soon as possible but the patient had passed beyond the help of human aid before the physician arrived.

Mr. Saxer came to Atlanta about two months ago to accept a position with the Swift Packing Company, and his prospects were never better.

The deceased was thirty-six years of age, and he had never suffered from any previous attacks of apoplexy.

The body will be taken to his old home at Erie, Ohio.

FRANCE SEES BLOODY CLIMAX

Continued from First Page.

means the lengthening of the trial for several weeks.

The introduction of Cernuschi and the other developments of the day it is generally predicted, imply another fortnight's sitting, at the least. Cernuschi will be heard tomorrow behind closed doors. At the same time there will probably be an examination of the secret dossier to which Captain Cuignet referred this morning and which M. Labori immediately asked to have produced in court.

This dossier consists of twelve or fourteen documents and it is difficult to see why, if they had any value, the etat major have not had them produced earlier. The etat major are not in the habit of holding back documents calculated to prove of the slightest service to their cause, as is shown in the case of the note concerning M. Hadamard's doubts of the innocence of his cousin, which was incorrect, but was nevertheless in the secret dossier, while the important document stating on the authority of the French minister in Rome that an Italian military attache paid Esterhazy 200,000 francs was studiously omitted from the secret dossier.

It is perfectly evident that the Italian attache did not pay Esterhazy such a sum on account of, as the French say, his beautiful eyes and the document was the best evidence that Esterhazy is the traitor. Nevertheless the etat major carefully kept this out of view.

M. Painlev, the distinguished mathematician, cornered General Gonz on the latter's falsified version of M. Hadamard's remarks concerning Captain Dreyfus and in the manner in which Gonz squirmed and his woebegone appearance almost aroused pity for him.

Roget Losing His Temper.

General Roget also appeared to begin to feel at least the cruel strokes the etat major have been receiving of late. He showed naught of his cruel, brazen front today. On the contrary his face was quite livid when he left the stage after a very poor display and he quitted the courtroom as soon as the proceedings were over, excusing himself to his brother generals, Mercier and others of a higher grade, on the ground of feeling unwell.

The session ended with an exposure by M. Hemion, chief of the Paris detectives, of the disgraceful tactics of the etat major in suppressing his report in favor of Captain Dreyfus and inserting a document more or less unfavorable to him.

After a brief session in camera the public sitting of the courtmartial resumed at 7:15 o'clock this morning.

The first witness called was an Austro-Hungarian refugee named Cernuschi. This witness asked that a letter which he had written to Colonel Jouaust be read, and it was done. In this letter M. Cernuschi explained that, owing to political troubles, he had been obliged to seek refuge in France between September, 1894, until 1897. While he was in France, the letter explained, a friend connected with the foreign office of another country, mentioned to him the names of certain French correspondents of other powers. The first and most important of these names, the writer asserted, was that of Dreyfus.

Another of M. Cernuschi's friends, according to this letter, showed him important military papers, such as route maps for mobilization of troops, documents relating to the transport of troops, diagrams of eastern railways, etc., which he declared came from Dreyfus, remarking further that everything was procurable in France by the payment of money, and adding:

"What is the good of having Jews if you do not make use of them?"

Two days later, the letter said, M. Cernuschi's friend precipitately left Paris and Dreyfus was afterwards arrested. The letter concluded with saying that M. Cernuschi told all this to an officer of the war office, who wrote it down. M. Demange wanted the witness to explain his intervention in the cause at this late hour, but could elicit no reply.

Never Heard of Cernuschi.

M. Demange—Has the government commissioner made inquiries concerning this witness?

Major Carriere replied in the negative and suggested that a secret session be held in order to hear the witness's explanations relative to the diplomatic side of the question.

M. Labori declared that since the prosecution had applied abroad for evidence, which the defense had always carefully abstained from doing, he reserved the right to use every possible diplomatic means to ascertain if documents mentioned in the bordereau had been betrayed and if so, by whom! (Sensation.)

M. Labori asked the witness the nationality of the(persons mentioned in the letter.

M. Cernuschi—I will give them in camera. (Commotion.)

M. Labori: "As I mean that this witness shall testify under oath, I ask that a secret session be held tomorrow. I intend to notify the other side of his name. He must testify under oath, for I wish the parties against whom his evidence is brought should have all the guarantees the law assures." (Excitement.)

M. Andre, a clerk of M. Bertullus, judge of the court of cassation, testified to hearing Lieutenant Colonel Henri say to M. Bertullus: "Don't insist, I beg of you. Above all, we must save the honor of the army."

Witness also heard Lieutenant Colonel Henri say: "Leave Esterhazy and let Du Paty de Clam blow out his brains. That's all I ask!"

Dr. Weyl came forward to deny that he had ever made statements attributed to him with regard to the guilt of the prisoner. He had always believed Dreyfus innocent, and he vigorously protested against such allegations. Dreyfus, the witness said, was a model husband, and not a gambler.

Colonel Jouaust: "No you are not. I beg you not to drown my voice when I am speaking. Your very tone is wanting in moderation. Moreover, I consider the question unimportant."

M. Painlev, a professor in the College of France, followed at the bar.

M. Painlev exhaustively criticised M. Bertillon's cryptographic system, citing in support of his conclusions the opinion of the court of M. Henri Poincare to his mind the most illustrious mathematician of modern times, who, in a letter the witness read, examined seriatim the dudictions of M. Bertillon and demonstrated their fallacy, also pointing out miscalculations made by M. Valerio.

General Gonz intervened at this juncture. He was surprised, he said, at the importance attached to the evidence of Mm. Hadamard and Painlev. M. Painlev asserted that both M. Hadamard and himself had always been satisfied that Dreyfus was innocent.

Moderation Is No Virture.

As the altercation between General Gonz and M. Painlev was rapidly becoming heated, M. Labori intervened. A sharp passage at arms followed between M. Labori and Colonel Jouaust, leading to considerable excitement. M. Labori asked General Gonz why he had incorrectly reported certain information he had collected.

Colonel Jouaust refused to put the question, and invited M. Labori to study moderation.

M. Labori retorted: The defense is using his rights with the utmost moderation.

There were prolonged murmurs of assent and dissent at this declaration by Colonel Jouaust.

M. Laborl said he was surprised that General Gonz had included incorrect information in the secret dossier, and asked General Gonz who made up the secret dossier.

General Gonz: I composed one of the secret dossiers by means of annexed document communicated to the ministry, but the minds of all the war ministers were made up before they had any cognizance of the documents.

M. Labori: Does General Gonz assume responsibility for those secret dossiers to July, 1898?

General Gonz: Yes. I had charge of it.

M. Labori: "How happens it, then, that a telegram from the French ambassador at Rome, sent by the foreign office to the war office, referring to payments to Esterhazy by an Italian agent, was not added to the secret dossier?"

General Gonz: There were plenty of others. All were not included, but only the most important.

M. Laborl: Was the information of the French ambassador at Rome of less importance than the garbled conversation of M. Painlev?

General Jouaust: I will not put the question.

Admit Nothing Against Esterhazy.

M. Labori: Why was information Dreyfus always included in the dossier, and never any incriminating Esterhazy?

Colonel Jouaust: I also refuse to put that question."

Mi Laborl: All right. I think the question itself fully answered the purpose.

Colonel Jouaust announced there would be a sitting in Camera tomorrow morning. Upon suggestion of counsel for the journed for the day at 11:40 o'clock a. m. defense, the courtmartial therefore ad-

Two Brothers Charged with Murder.

Columbia, S. C., September 4.—(Special.) ohn and Peter Cochran, brothers, have been arrested by the sheriff of Greenwood for the murder of Lafayette Furgerson, near Bradley, that county. Furgerson was beaten to death, his head being hammered into a shapeless mass.

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CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE MARKETS.

LABOR DAY HOLIDAY.

New York and Chciago Exchanges Were Closed Yesterday.

The New York cotton, stock and produce exchanges and the Chicago board of trade were closed yesterday on account of Labor Day.

Liverpool and New Orleans cotton exchanges were open, the quoting for spot cotton unchanged, with sales of 8,000 bales at 3 15-32d for middling.

In New Orleans spot cotton was steady at 6⅝c, while the closing tone for futures was firm at 1 to 2 points' advance.

The following is the statement of receiepts shipmeuts and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	140	24	100	....	1919	2381
Monday	112	82	....	....	2031	2513
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	252	56	100	....	....	....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

September	5 59	March	5 84
October	5 62	April	5 88
November	5 66	May	5 94
December	5 72	June	....
January	5 76	July	....
February	5 80	August	....

Closed firm.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, September 4—12:15 p.m—Cotton, spot, demand moderate with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 15-32; sales 8,000; American 7,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,200; American 1,200.

Futures opened quiet and steady.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
September	3 26-64	3 25	Value
September-October	3 24-64	3 23	Buyers
October-November	3 22-64	3 21¾	Sellers
November-December	3 21-64	3 20½	Sellers
December-January	3 21-64	3 20½	Sellers
January-February	3 21-64	3 20½	Sellers
February-March	....	3 21	Sellers
March-April	....	3 21½	Sellers
April-May	....	3 22	Sellers

Futures closed quiet.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations.

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 8½s, 27 to 30 years	Atl'nta 4s....107
.....107	Aug'ta 7s L.D.109
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	Macon 6s....116
.....108	Columbus 5s..107
Ga. 4½s, 1915..121½@122½	Rome5s.....107
Savannah 5s..110	So. Car. 4½s..118
Atl'n'a 6s 1902.111	New'nn6s L.D..110
Atl'n'a 7s 1904.113	Chat. 5s, 1911..100
Atl'n'a 6s L.D.122	Col.S.C.,grd'd 2s&4s, 1910.. 91
Atl'n'a 5s L.D.110	Ala. Class A..109
Atl'n'a 4½s....109	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910....114	Atl'n'a & Char 1st7s, 1907...118
Ga. 6s, 1922....118	Do. income 6s, 1900.....100
Ga. Pa. 1st.....120	
C., C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909.....104	

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia.....205 207	Aug. & Sav....110
Southwest'n..110	A. & W. P.....123
	do. deben....103

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, August 3.—An unexpectedly small run of cattle today resulted in a strong market and an advance in prices of 10c for the better classes. Good to choice cattle sold at $5.70@6.65; commoner grades $4.10@5.65; stockers and feeders $3.30@4.90; bulls, cows and heifers $2@5.25; Texas steers $3.30@4.30; calves $4.50@7.25.

There was a fairly active demand for hogs at about Saturday's prices with a few sales of prime hogs at a slight advance. Heavy hogs sold at $3.90@4.55; mixed lots at $4.15@5.65; light at $4.20@4.65; pigs $4@4.50; culls $2@3.90.

Sheep were in active demand at steady prices, but lambs were slow at declining prices. Sheep sold at $4.25@4.50 for prime native wethers, commoner grades bringing $2@3.50 and western graskers $4@4.25; choice spring lambs $5.85@6; ordinary grades $3.75@5.80.

Receipts—Cattle, 17,500; hogs, 21,000; sheep, 25,000.

St. Louis, September 4.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000, including 3,000 Texans. Market steady for natives to a shade lower for Texans; native shipping and export steers $4.75@6.25; dressed beef steers $4@5.75; steers under 1,000 pounds $3.50@5.25; stockers and feeders $2.35@4.45; canners $1.50@2.75; Texas and Indian steers $3.25@4.85; cows and heifers $2.25@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts 1,600; market steady; pigs and lights $4.50@4.60; packers $4.30@4.45.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000. Market quiet and steady; native muttons $3.50@4.50; lambs $4@5.75.

Foreign Finances.

London, September 4.—Closing, consols for money, 1.04 15-16; consols for the account, 1.05¼. Illinois Central, 118⅝; Atchison, 23¼; Louisville and Nashville, 84.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 3¼ per cent; for three months' bills 3 5-16 per cent.

Berlin, September 4.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following: Cash in hand, decrease, 32,640,000 marks; treasury notes, decrease, 800,000; other securities, increase, 44,520,000; notes in circulation, increase, 29,020,000.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Paris, September 4.—Three per cent rentes 100 francs 72½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 4½ centmes for checks.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, September 4.—Wheat, spot firm; No .1 northern paring 6s 1d.

Corn, spot firm; American mixed new 4s 4½d; old 3s 4½d.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, September 4.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing; receipts 158 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; receipts 614. Crude turpentine steady at $2.60; receipts 1113. Tar firm at $1.30; receipts 376.

Charleston, September 4.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales none.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, September 4.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5; second patent, $4.40; straght, $4; extra fancy, $3.90; fancy, $3.70; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 52c mixed, 50c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 36c; Texas, nipped, 38c. Rye, Georgia, $1. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; No. 1 small bales 80c; No. 2 75. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 85c; small sacks, 85c. Shorts $1. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal 90¢ per 100 pounds. Grits, $3 per barrel; $1.50 per bag.

Provisions.

Atlanta, September 4.—Clear side ribs boxed 5⅝; half ribs 5¾; rib bellies 6½; iecured bellies 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 11@13¼c; California, 8c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7¼c; second quality, 6¾@6½; compound 5c.

Groceries.

Atlanta, September 4.—Roasted coffee: Dutch Java, 100 pounds, $13.60; Arbuckle $11.30; Lion and Levering $10.80 all less 50c per 100 pound cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.68; New Orleans 5⅝; New Orleans white 5⅝@5¾c; New Orleans yellow 5¾c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20 c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 50@65c; green, 50@65c. Rice, head 7¼c; choice 7@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; salt, barrel bulk $2; 100 3s $2.75. Ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 13c. Matches, 65s 45@55; 200 $1.50@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c; Crackers, soda, 5@6¼c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6¼c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 4.—Eggs 14@15. Butter, fancy Georgia, 15@17½c; choice, 12½@14, dull; fancy Tennessee 15@17½c; choice 12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; medium, 14@16c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; pekins, 22½@25c. Irish potatoes 65@70c per bu. Honey, strained, 6@7c, in comb 9@10c. Onions 95@80 per bu., $2.50@2.75 per bbl. Cabbage, 1½@2c per pound. Beeswax 20@21½c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 12½@14c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, September 4.—Lemons, choice, $3.75@4, market excited; fancy, $4.25@4.50. Bananas, straight, $1.25@1.50 bunch. Culls 75 cents to $1. Figs 10 cents. Raisins, new California, $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Nuts, almonds, 16c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 8@10c; mixed nuts, 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 6 to 6½c; fancy handpicked, 5 to 5½c; Georgia, 2@3½c.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected Daily by McCullough Bros.

String beans, round green, $1 to $1.25; celery per dozen, owing to quality and bleaching, from 40c to 60c; tomatoes, fancy stocked, 75c to $1 per crate, six baskets; 40 to 50 cents for four-basket crates; choice 30 to 40 cents; Irish potatoes, fancy, per barrel $2.25@2.50; peppers, $1@1.25, owing to quality; pineapples, full crates, $5 to $6; half-crates in proportion. Egg plants, no sale; cantaloupes, $1 to $1.25 crate, dull; watermelons, $65 to $125 car.

California fruit, strong demand. Plums, crate, $1.50 to $1.75; peaches, crate, $1.25 to $1.35; Bartlett pears, $2.75 to $3.

A Fact That Is Indisputable.

The position that New Hampshire has attained as a summer resort is, that it is the foremost in the country, and every foot within the borders of the state is a part and parcel of the vast wonderland, the beauty and like of which does not exist. That part of the state known as the White Mountain region is, perhaps, as much as any in favor as an abiding place, and to reach it by any of the numerous routes one passes through a succession of scenic surroundings that are ever charming and diversified; and once in the mountains, one realizes then the grandeur and impressiveness of the peaks and their many attributaries.

Though not widely known, Dixville Notch presents a variety of attractions that are not to be found in any other section of the Granite State. The mountains hereabouts are rough and ragged formations, and with the beautiful lakes, cascades and waterfalls which abound in the region, there is a series of charming pictures in every direction, of which you will never tire and which delights and pleases the most critical, while the elevation, nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level, secures for it a temperature that is ever exhilarating. The heart of the mountains might well be said to be at Fabyan and Mt. Pleasant; from here one gets the best view of the Presidential Range, and from these points one may make short tours to Jefferson, Bethlehem, Maplewood, Profile House, Crawford, Jackson, Sugar Hill or to the summit of Mt. Washington, and to reach each of these places the tourist finds that he is surrounded with famed natural attractions and curiosities like "The Plume," "The Basin," "The Old Man of the Mountains," "Elephant's Head," "Echo Lake," "Silver Cascade," "The Notch" and a thousand other fully as interesting oddities of nature.

The accommodations for the summer sojourner in the mountain region fairly rivals that of the great hotels of the big cities, so complete are the details, the larger mountain hotels being in themselves small cities, with every convenience, including thoroughly equipped gas, electrical, water and sewer systems. The methods through which the guest finds enjoyment besides the popular game of golf includes baseball, tennis, croquet, mountain climbing and coaching, while each hotel has its own orchestra, and concerts and dances are daily occurrences. If you are going to the mountains, you want to know about them, and a very complete guide is Book No. 4 of the Picturesque New England series, published by the Gen. Pass. Dept., B. & M. R. R., Boston, and which is sent to any address, together with a tour book, replete in traveling information, upon receipt of a two-cent stamp while for six cents additional a portfolio of 32 mountain views is included.

$3.50 Lookout Mountain and Return Via Southern Railway.

Selling for Saturday afternoon and evening trains, limited to return on trains arriving Atlanta before noon on Monday following date of sale. Apply at Southern railway ticket offices, corner Kimball house, and union depot.

8-24 thur sat tues

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent.

14 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

It's no use to pay rent. You can buy from me a beautiful vacant lot on Tennessee avenue, close to South Pryor street, on very easy terms. The owner does not

Need Money

but simply wants your notes and will let me sell for $10 cash and $10 per month without interest.

Come look at this.

G. W. ADAIR.

J. C. HENDRIX.

Two elegant north side residences, one near in on north side, which I can sell to the advantage of purchaser; both in first-class neighborhoods. A lot fronting 108 feet on Fort street, near Houston, which I must sell. Don't think that there is nothing in these properties and fail to look after them. J. C. HENDRIX.

A. J. WEST & CO.,

Real Estate Agents

147 Piedmont avenue, improved lot 80x150, $3,700.

191 S. Pryor street, improved lot 50x180, $5,750.

NEW 2-story 10-r. house, Washington street, up to date, $3,000.

BUSINESS lot 20x80, Decatur street, good location, $2,000.

CREW street, 50x145, corner, improved, easy terms, $2,600.

GEORGIA avenue, 50x150, beautiful, electric cars, paved street, water and gas. First reasonable offer takes it.

800 horse-power factory site, South Carolina, Saluda river, extra attractive.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
18 Pryor Street.

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Dealers in All Kinds of City and Suburban Property, Farms, Mineral and Timber Lands.

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Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

124 Peachtree street, corner, $35.
58 N. Broad street, $50.
51 Magnolia street, coal and wood yard; large railroad frontage, $30.
49 Magnolia, just off Marietta street; 10,000 feet floor space; just the thing for light manufacturing; cheap rent.
49 N. Forsyth street, 15x60, $17.50.
161 Marietta street, $20.
Beautiful offices in the Fitten building; best location and cheapest rent in the city; modern service.
Offices and large hall in the Healey building; rent to suit.

HOUSES.

51 N. Forsyth st., 18 rooms, $60.
306 S. Pryor st., 10 rooms, elegant, $42.50.
308 S. Pryor st., 10 rooms, elegant, $37.50.
381 S. Pryor st., 7 rooms, modern, $25.
310 Whitehall st., 10 rooms, $35.
419 Whitehall st., 7 rooms, $24.
307 Whitehall st., 7 rooms, $30.
98 Love st., 7 rooms, $17.50.
72 Markham, 6 rooms, $14; and others.

The Haddock Inn,

TOCCOA FALLS, GA.

A new and modern hotel, located 100 yards from the celebrated Toccoa Falls. Is now open for guests. For rates, address

LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Manager.

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Open all the year.
2,500 feet elevation on the
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY
Extension to the
NEW HOMESTEAD,

containing one hundred additional suites of rooms, with private baths, ready for the spring season.

Hotel and bathhouse now under one roof.

Most curative baths known for rheumatism, gout and nervous troubles. Every bath from flowing springs of natural hot water.

Golf Links and Well Kept Greens.

Fine livery and magnificent mountain surroundings.

Excursion tickets on sale at principal railway ticket offices throughout the country.

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Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.



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Delightfully and conveniently located, within ten minutes of the amusement and shopping centers.

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Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated," and other particulars.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

6-15—30t thur sun tues



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85 Marietta Street.

Four blocks from Union Depot; two doors from postoffice; $1 to $2 per day; $5 to $10 per week. Guests' reading room and library. Tourists and commercial men passing through Atlanta will find delightful, cool rooms and board at The Arlington. W. D. Young, Proprietor.

Prevention

better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache,

dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

ABSOLUTELY CURE.

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U. S. Mail Steamers.—Bilge Keels. Modern, Sailing from Fitchburg R. R. Docks, Boston as follows: New England, Sept. 14, Oct. 12, Nov. 9, Dec. 7. Canada, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 23, Dec. 21. Derbyshire, Aug. 31. Dominion, Nov. 16, Dec. 14.

Reduced Rates, Saloon passage, $60 00 and upwards. Second cabin, $37.50. Third class, $25.50. For passage plans and information, apply to the company's office 103 State Street, Boston, Mass., or Geo. S. May, 212 Prudential Building, Atlanta.

$1.75

Atlanta to Chattanooga and return, Saturday, September 9th, via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

"Hotel Weinmeister."

Property sale today at noon on the premises.



"A woman receives lots of comfort when she gets her husband's life insurance, but after she has lost it by foolish investments she seems to miss him and mourn for him more than ever."—Atchison Globe.

It is astonishing how many women who are left in comfortable circumstances by their husbands lose all by foolish and ill advised investments. Most men realize that they should carry assurance to protect their families. Few men, however, worry as to whether this protection will be permanent.

When an institution with over $60,000,000 surplus offers to act as trustee for that portion of your estate—without charge—so that this cannot happen to YOUR wife and children it is worth looking into—don't you think?

A postal to me will bring fuller information.

HENRY L. ROSENFELD,

P. O. Box 412, Atlanta, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County—Whereas, on the 20th day of October, 1897, Green B. Adair, of said county, executed to W. R. Hammond a deed to certain property, described as follows, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton, in said state of Georgia, in the city of Atlanta, beginning at the southwest corner of McDaniel and Eads streets and extending south along the west side of McDaniel street one hundred and fifty-five and five-tenths feet, thence northwesterly along the right of way of the Southern railway two hundred feet to Eads street, thence east along the south side of Eads street one hundred and twenty-seven and five-tenths feet to the beginning point, and

Whereas, On the 18th day of July, 1898, said Adair executed to said Hammond another deed to the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton, in said state of Georgia, and in the city of Atlanta, commencing at the northeast corner of South Pryor and Doane streets and extending in a northwesterly direction one hundred and fifteen and six-tenths (115.6) feet along the west side of Pryor street, thence west one hundred and forty and five-tenths (140.5) feet, thence south along a ten foot alley one hundred and nine (109) feet to Doane street, thence east along the north side of Doane street one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet to the beginning point, being lots three and four of sub-division of property of G. B. Adair, and

Whereas, On the 13th day of February, 1899, said Adair executed to said Hammond a deed to the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton, in said state of Georgia, in the city of Atlanta, known as lots nineteen and twenty of the survey and plat of the property of G. B. Adair of a portion of land lot No. 74, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, as per plat made by H. B. Baylor, C. E., April 28, 1898, lot No. 19 fronting 45 feet on the north side of Doane street and extending back same width 108 feet to a ten-foot alley, and lot No. 20 fronting 46 feet on the north side of Doane street and extending back same width one hundred and eight feet to same alley, there being an alley ten feet wide between said lots 19 and 20, excepting a corner of the northwest corner of lot 19 and the northeast corner of lot 20, left for a turning ground. The east line of No. 19 lies 876 feet west from South Pryor street and lot No. 20 lies west of lot No. 19.

All of which deeds were executed for the purpose of securing a promissory note dated the 20th day of October, 1897, made by the said G. B. Adair and payable to the said W. R. Hammond on the 20th day of April, 1898, for the sum of $3,120, with interest from maturity at 8 per cent per annum and all costs of collection, including 10 per cent attorney's fees, on which note the said defendant paid the sum of $1,200 on the 23d day of September, 1898, and whereas in each of said deeds the said Adair made the following power of attorney in the following language, to-wit:

If said note should not be paid promptly at maturity, then and in that event, the said second party, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall have full right, power and authority, in person or by agent or attorney in fact, duly appointed for that purpose to sell said property, at public outcery, to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in said county wherein the same is situated, after having advertised the same once a week for four weeks, the same as sheriff's sales, and convey the same by deed to the purchaser in the name of said first party in as full and ample a manner as said first party might do if personally acting therein and apply the proceeds thereof, or so much as may be necessary, to the satisfaction of the principal, interest and attorneys' fees that may be due on said note, as well as the cost of advertising said property for sale, and all other reasonable expenses and charges as may be necessarily incurred in bringing said property to sale and conveying the same to the purchaser, such as auctioneer's commissions and the like, and paying over the surplus, if any, to said first party, his heirs or assigns, and the said second party shall have the right, if said property should fail to bring enough to pay all of said debt, costs, charges and expenses, to purchase the same at said sale and acquire an absolute fee simple title thereto.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in the said W. R. Hammond in said conveyances, the said Hammond will sell at the courthouse door in Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, each and every one of the foregoing parcels of land herein described for the purpose of paying off and satisfying the amount due on said note according to the terms thereof and the cost of this advertisement and the expenses that may be incurred in bringing the said property to sale and conveying the same to the purchaser.

W. R. HAMMOND.

sep 5, 12, 19, 26.

Sheriff Sale for October, 1899.

WILL BE SOLD, before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: One house and lot on east side of Howell street, between Decatur street and Edgewood avenue, known as No. 51 Howell street, fronting 45 feet on Howell street and running back east 125 feet, occupied by Millim as tenant. Levied on as the property of R. D. Stinson to satisfy several fi. fas. issued from N. P. and J. P. court, 1026 district, G. M., in favor of J. B. Redwine vs. said R. D. Stinson. Levy made by W. R. Lipscomb, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One upright piano. Levied on as the property of Thomas D. Love to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Amanda Carey vs. said Thomas D. Love.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property: All the interest of Mrs. Belle L. Haynes, being what remains after mortgage to R. A. Simpson by said Mrs. Belle L. Haynes, dated June 28, 1895, and recorded January 27, 1899, in Book W 2, page 225, Record of Mortgages, in and to all that lot of land in said county of Fulton, in all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta and in land lot fifty (50) of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the southeast corner of West Peachtree street and Pine street, and running thence southerly along east side of West Peachtree street thirty (30) feet and extending back east along south side of Pine street, same width as front, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to a 10-foot alley; having a house thereon known in the street numbering of said city as No. 143 West Peachtree street. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Belle L. Haynes to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Equitable Loan and Security Company vs. said Belle L. Haynes.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A part of land lot 55 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Sylvan avenue 110 feet south of Haygood street, running thence south along the east side of Sylvan avenue 40 feet, thence east and parallel with Haygood avenue 40 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence west along said alley 120 feet to beginning point, being lot 7 in block C as per plat recorded in deed book X3, page 456½. Also a part of same land lot, district and county, being a parcel of ground fronting 30 feet on south side of Haygood avenue and running back south 100 feet to a 10-foot alley, being off of the west side of lot No. 17, in block E, as per plat above mentioned, being property conveyed by Samuel Patterson to John B. Gorman on March 5, 1894. Deed recorded in book X4, page 23, Records of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of John B. Gorman to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from superior court of Talbert county in favor of Peabody & Brannon vs. said John B. Gorman.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain tract or lot of land situate, lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot 108, ward 7, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia commencing at a point 216 feet north of Gordon street, fronting 60 feet on east side of Dunn street, running back same width 94 feet, better known as city lot No. — Dunn street, adjoining the land of one McCardy. Levied on as the property of J. H. Boozer to satisfy a fi. fa. issue dfrom the J. P. court, 1199th district of Brooks county, Georgia, in favor of M. Rich & Bro. vs. said J. H. Boozer. Levy made by W. A. Bradley, L. C.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

September 4, 1899. 9-5 12 19 26

THE "MOERLEIN BEERS"



Are brewed from the Choicest and Most Select "Malt" and "Hops"—are Guaranteed to be

GENUINE "OLD LAGERS,"

And for "PURITY," "TASTE," "BRILLIANCY," and "AROMA," cannot be excelled.

The "MOERLEIN BEERS" have a world-wide reputation, and are pronounced, without exaggeration, "THE MOST WHOLESOME AND INVIGORATING BEVERAGES IN THE MARKET"

All orders for both Keg and Bottle Beer receive prompt attention.

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ERIE CONSOLIDATED MINES.

These copper mines, recently consolidated, located in Arizona, are daily producing large quantities of copper ore and gold. A smelting plant, boilers, engines, machinery, etc., have recently been purchased, fully paid for, and will be in operation as soon as their erection can be completed.

The properties consist of 12 full mining claims, a townsite of 160 acres, valuable timber lands, and water rights have been secured sufficient to supply a town of 5,000 inhabitants and furnish electrical power.

Senator Clark, owner of the United Verde mines, pronounces the ores from the Erie Consolidated Mines as good as he has ever seen.

E. A. Sawyer, a well-known mining man of Arizona, says that in his twenty years' experience he has never seen a better showing on their development in any mines in America than at the Erie Consolidated Mines.

The undersigned agents are satisfied from examinations made and reports of experts that the earnings from the Erie Consolidated Mines will place this stock at a premium equal to the big dividend earners of the west that the Boston and Montana nor United Verde Mines ever made a more handsome showing on their development. Samples of ore being produced, maps, photos, etc., may be seen here.

To defray the expenses of installation of Water-works and other improvements, 20,000 shares of stock, non-assessable, are offered for subscription at $10 per share. Subscriptions must be accompanied by certified check, Express or Money Order, and should be made payable to the undersigned agents.

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Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75.

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Manufacturers,
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Best Goods, Lowest Prices.

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ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA DENTAL COLLEGE

Leading School of its kind in the SOUTH

CATALOGUE FREE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

6-18—sun tues thurs

If you want a choice Washington, Pryor or Pulliam Street lot, attend auction sale Tuesday, September 5th, at 2:30 p. m. Street paved, water, gas and sewer. S. B. Turman, Adm'r., phone 674, 12 W. Alabama Street.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SATZKY, THE TAILOR,

Has Moved to

27 N. FORSYTH ST,

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A New and Full Line of Patterns.

"A CHAMPAGNE CLIMATE"

Describes the Ozone of Scenic Colorado. Inquire about

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Current low excursion rates to Rocky Mountain resorts.

Two finely equipped daily trains for Colorado, Utah, California, from either St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City.

Burlington Route

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Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
101	Jonesboro..6 45 am	102	Hapeville..6 55 am
*3	Savannah..7 25 am	*2	Savannah..7 30 am
103	Hapeville..8 00 am	104	Hapeville..8 10 am
*105	Griffin.....9 00 am	108	Jonesboro..9 10 am
109	Hapeville..9 35 am	110	Hapeville..9 45 am
*11	Macon.....11 20 am	*12	Macon.....4 00 pm
115	Hapeville..5 45 pm	112	Hapeville..4 55 pm
111	Jonesboro..2 05 pm	114	Hapeville..6 05 pm
14	Hapeville..5 50 pm	*116	Griffin.....5 30 pm
*1	Savannah..7 25 pm	*4	Savannah..8 30 pm
117	Hapeville..7 50 pm	118	Jonesboro..11 10 pm
	Sunday Trains.		Sunday Trains.
119	Hapeville..10 45 am	120	Hapeville..9 10 am
121	Hapeville..2 05 pm	122	Hapeville..12 10 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From	No.	Depart To
13	Nashville....7 30 am		Nashville..8 15 am
73	Marietta.....8 00 am	*70	Chattanooga 4 30 pm
*71	Chattanooga10 25 am	72	Marietta....5 00 pm
*1	Nashville..7 30 pm	*4	Nashville..8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.	No.	Depart To
*38	Montg'mery 11 40 am	*33	Montg'mry. 4 20 pm
*34	Selma..... 7 00 pm	*37	Selma..... 8 30 am
*36	Selma..... 11 30 pm		Accommodation Train.
	Accommodation Trains	11	College Pk.. 5 40 am
12	College Pk.. 7 05 am	17	College Pk.. 11 30 am
14	LaGrange.. 8 20 am	15	Palmetto.... 11 30 am
16	College Pk 10 00 am	18	College Pk.. 2 20 pm
20	Palmetto.. 2 15 pm	21	College Pk.. 4 25 pm

SOLONS TO TAKE IMPORTANT STEPS

Conference Was Held at City Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

CITY OWNERSHIP OF LIGHTS

Additions to Waterworks and Whitehall Street Viaduct.

MOVE TO APPOINT A COMMISSION

Resolution Will Be Introduced in the Council Tomorrow Covering These Questions—The Step Means Much for City of Atlanta.

The city council will take up the questions of municipal ownership of an electric light plant, improvements in the waterworks system and the Whitehall street viaduct at its session tomorrow afternoon.

At an informal conference of several councilmen held yesterday morning it was determined that a resolution should be introduced in the council yesterday afternoon looking to the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating the aforesaid movements, to ascertain the advisability and practicability of their materialization and to report the same to the general council.

This is a most important step in municipal affairs and it was generally known throughout the entire city hall yesterday morning that such a resolution would be introduced at the council meeting yesterday afternoon. Had not Councilman Burns moved an adjournment before the resolution could be considered, matters would have taken this course.

The resolution, which would have been introduced by Councilman Maddox and which will be advocated by him tomorrow afternoon, is as follows:

By Councilman Maddox—Whereas, there is a considerable and growing sentiment among the people of Atlanta in favor of definite action looking to the purchase or erection of an electric light plant to be owned and operated by the city of Atlanta, and

Whereas the board of water commissioners have recently reported to the mayor and general council that it is very desirable that the waterworks facilities should be enlarged, and

Whereas there has been considerable discussion of the propriety of constructing a bridge or viaduct on Whitehall street between Alabama and Marietta streets so as to overcome the crossing of the railroad tracks at what is known as the Whitehall street crossing, and

Whereas, all of these matters involve serious business problems concerning their desirability and cost and the feasibility and plan of raising the money needed to execute these several projects or such of them as may be determined upon. Therefore be it

Resolved, by the mayor and general council, That the five citizens herein named, to-wit: Messrs. C. A. Collier, R. D. Spalding, George Hillyer, J. W. English and Hugh T. Inman, be, and are hereby requested to co-operate with a committee of five members of the genral council, to be appointed by his honor, the mayor, of which committee the mayor shall be chairman, to take the several matters herein above specified into consideration and to report to the mayor and general council the recommendations of such joint committee as to each of the special matters stated.

Resolved further, that as the general assembly convenes within less than two months, the special commission shall assemble at once with the view of submitting its report to the general council prior to the assembling of the general assembly.

There is a strong sentiment in the council in favor of all the movements and every indication points to the adoption of the Maddox resolution, which was placed in Clerk Greene's hands some time before the council met yesterday.

The city is now advertising for bids for a new lighting contract and the city officials believe this is the best time to make a thorough investigation of the municipal ownership question. The waterworks department says it must have some more money to buy a new engine at Hemphill pumping station, and everybody in council admits the evil of the Whitehall street grade crossing. These big questions must be met by the present council and the resolution is for the purpose of facilitating matters as much as possible in this direction. It will be one of the most important matters considered at the session of council tomorrow afternoon.

FOX IS NAMED ON POLICE BOARD

Council Elected Him Yesterday To Succeed Kendrick.

DR. TURNER HAS RESIGNED

Ill Health and Business Force Him To Leave Aldermanic Board.

MAYOR WOODWARD USES HIS VETO PEN

Turns Down Tax Exemption on Atlanta Woolen Mills—Charles Daniel Writes Open Letter to Council on His Religious Views.

Dr. Amos Fox was elected police commissioner to succeed Major W. J. Kendrick, resigned, yesterday afternoon. Charles Daniel, who had opposed the successful candidate up to the time council met, decided to withdraw his name at the last moment, leaving the field clear to one candidate. Dr. Fox, therefore, received the full vote of the council.

Mr. Daniel had a strong following, but he lacked one or two votes of an election, and his friends thought it would be best for him to withdraw. Dr. Fox begins his new duties at once, and will be sworn in today or tomorrow by the mayor. He was nominated by Councilman McCullough.

The new commissioner is one of Atlanta's best-known citizens, and he will no doubt make a valuable public servant. He was postmaster of Atlanta during President Cleveland's last term, and made a good record in this capacity. He is an ex-confederate veteran, and stands high in the local business world.

Alderman Turner Resigns.

Much to the surprise of his many friends in the city, Dr. J. D. Turner handed council his resignation as alderman from the north side. The resignation was given the mayor last Saturday afternoon, who preferred to keep it secret until yesterday morning.

Dr. Turner is one of Atlanta's most prominent citizens, and has made an excellent record in the council. He is chairman of the finance committee, and he will be missed in this capacity. It is with the deepest regret that the members of council consent to give Dr. Turner up, but the reasons he gives in the following letter make his resignation imperative:

Atlanta, Ga., September 2, 1899.—To the Hon. Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta: Gentlemen—I am constrained by the condition of my health and my business engagements to sever my connection with the government of the city.

I have the honor to tender my resignation as one of the aldermen of the city of Atlanta, to take effect on the 1st of October, 1899, and to ask its acceptance. In retiring from office I desire to tender my earnest thanks to his honor, the mayor, and to each member of the general council for the courteous attention and consideration uniformly shown me, and to wish for the administration a large measure of usefulness and success, and also to express my gratitude to the people of Atlanta for the confidence and regard which resulted in my election. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. D. TURNER.

Along with this letter of Dr. Turner's, the following communication was also read to the council from Mayor Woodward:

Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1899.—To the General Council: Gentlemen—It becomes my unpleasant duty to transmit herewith the resignation of Hon. J. D. Turner as a member of the aldermanic board of the general council, to take effect October 1st next.

Words fail to express the deep regret that the entire city entertains in the thought of having to part with the valuable services of Alderman Turner, which have always been able, impartial and conservative, with an eye and purpose to that which would best serve the interests of Atlanta. I am satisfied that it is the earnest hope of every good citizen of Atlanta that Alderman Turner will regain his health and again tender his valuable and experienced services in the conduct of its public affairs. Respectfully submitted,

J. G. WOODWARD, Mayor.

The resignation of Dr. Turner was a great surprise to the council, and Councilman Hammond asked Dr. Turner if he could not possibly change his decision. Dr. Turner thanked the councilman for the compliment, but insisted that his resignation be accepted, and on motion of Mr. Hammond this course was taken.

The vacancy will have to be filled by another election. It will probably be held at the October primary, but a separate election from the primary would be necessary. The election may be deferred until the regular municipal election this winter, in which case the seat would be left vacant until that time.

Maj. Kendrick's Formal Resignation.

Mayor Woodward also sent to council the following communication and resignation of Major Kendrick from the police board, which was accepted:

To the General Council—Gentlemen: I herewith transmit to your honorable body the resignation of Major William J. Kendrick as a member of the board of police commissioners of the city of Atlanta. It was a matter of deep concern and regret that the police board parted with the valuable services of Major Kendrick. Respectfully submitted,

J. G. WOODWARD, Mayor.

To the Honorable Mayor and General Council, City of Atlanta—Gentlemen: On account of having accepted a commission in the United States volunteers, I tender this my resignation as police commissioner, to take effect on this date.

Thanking you for the honor and with the very best wishes for our splendid city, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. KENDRICK.

August 22, 1899.

Tax Exemption Is Vetoed.

Some time ago the council passed the following resolution:

By the committee on finance:

Resolved, by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, That in consideration of of the proposed increase of the plant of the Atlanta Woolen Mills or Nixon Woolen Mills, and the furnishing of employment thereby to a largely increased number of persons, it is hereby agreed that the plant, machinery and business of said woolen mills will not be assessed for taxation for more than $40,000 for fifteen years next after the approval of this resolution.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Woodward sent the resolution back to the council accompanied by the following veto message:

"ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 28, 1899.

To the General Council:

Gentlemen—In returning the resolution relating to the amount of assessment for taxation upon the entire plant of the Atlanta (or Nixon) Woolen Mills without my approval, I desire not to be misunderstood. I have in the past, as a member of the general council, always taken the position that the city should deal liberally with her manufacturing institutions, and offer every inducement possible to the securing of new plats. This policy should undoubtedly followed as far as possible—for a term of five or ten years—as regards the securing of new plants, or under adverse circumstances, to manufactories already established so long as the present constitution of the state remains in force as regards tax exemptions, it is manifestly unequal and unjust that one manufactory should be relieved of a largeshare of the burden of taxation while another is peying its full part toward the support of the city government. In other words, all established manufacturing industries shruld receive the same equal and just treatment as regards tax assessment, whether a petition to the general council is made or not.

By reference to the resolution passed by your honorable body it will be seen that a contract or agreement is entered into for a consideration for a term of fifteen years. While it is a self-evident fact that the proposition, under the provision of the constitution is clearly illegal and would not be binding upon future councils, at the same time, it has been the policy of councils in the past to recognize and carry out in good faith any agreement or recommendation that may have been transmitted to them

In the case of the plant mentioned, it is now carrying a nominal assessment of $20,000, but with no special agreement for future years. It is safe to say that several times the amount of the present assessment would not purchase the plant as it stands today. If the business of that company is in such a prosperous condition that they have to double their present capacity, and, as I understand, they also contemplate erecting a cotton mill, which, if true, would run the value of the entire plant to possibly nearly a million dollars, yet, under the contract or agreement with the general council, it would only be paying into the city government upon the small sum of $40,000 for the next fifteen years. I am satisfied that such matters can safely be left to the sound discretion and judgment of the future councils.

I believe in the policy of holding out every inducement possible in the way of taxation to new industries, and to fostering them until they get upon a paying basis. This is necessary for the life of the industry and to enable it to pay living wages to its employees. After that period has been reached there is no good reason why the manufacturing plant should not bear its proportional part of the burden of government alike with the merchant and property owner.

The message was referred to the finance committee, where an effort may be started to have the resolution passed over the mayor's disapproval.

The mayor had also vetoed a resolution passed by the council appropriating $450 to improve Gullatt street. On motion of Alderman Day the resolution was passed over the veto yeterday afternoon, Messrs. Hammond and Holland being the only negative voters.

Councilman Burns moved that the council adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in deference to labor day and the motion was unanimously carried.

Card from Charles Daniel.

Atlanta, Ga., September 4.—To the Honorable Members of the General Council of Atlanta. Gentlemen: I have been informed that certain persons who oppose my candidacy for the police board have attempted to injure me in the estimation of members of the general council by stating that I am an atheist, infidel and disbeliever in God and religion, and I am also informed that some members of your honorable body will vote against me under the impression that the statements made to them concerning my religion are correct.

Although this matter was called to my attention some days ago, I paid no attention to it, because I did not believe that members of the general council would countenance the dragging of a religious question into a purely political contest, in which the only proper test should be citizenship and qualification to fill the office. I have ignored the matter until this time, because I did not think it necessary to answer unauthentic bushwhacking campaign statements, and because no member of the general council has taken the trouble to ask me if I had been corectly represented, and in that way give me an opportunity to set myself right before the gentlemen who are to vote in the election of a police commissioner.

And it is only now, at the earnest solicitation of my friends who do not desire to see me defeated under the misapprehension, that I address you in order that you may understand my views on religion, although I am loath to answer any issue of religion on a question of this kind, because one of the first principles of our government is that no man shall be put to a religious test in the settlement of political questions in this country.

1. I am not an infidel.
2. I am not an atheist.
3. I do not deny the existence of God.
4. I am not a member of the church, but I attend church and believe in their great usefulness.

I have tried to live an upright, honorable life, and whether I have a consistent record as a man and a citizen, and whether I am worthy of the privileges and rights of any good citizen of reputation and character, I am willing to leave with the Ministers' Association of this city to decide after a searching investigation can be made of my thirteen years' record here, and for the other sixteen years of my life, for that matter.

I have been told that the argument is made against me that I am a member of a labor organization and am in sympathy with the workingmen, and that perhaps in the event of my election as a police commissioner and there should be a strike of workingmen I would not be serious in enforcing the laws against strikers, being in sympathy with the workingmen. Whether I would stand for a strict enforcement of the laws at all times involves the test of citizenship, and if I am not a law-abiding citizen in favor of law and order, then I am not qualified to serve on the board.

But I want to say this: It is true that I am a member of a labor organization, and it is also true that I am in sympathy with the workingmen. If there is any gentleman in the council who desires to vote for a man for commissioner who is not in sympathy with the workingmen, or who is looking for enemies of workingmen to fill the public offices, I respectfully ask him not to vote for me.

Another argument against me—and it is perhaps the strongest one of all—is that my distinguished opponent is a confederate veteran. It is not my fault that I was not a confederate soldier. I was not born until 1870, and could not, therefore, have been one. But I am next best to it—I am the son of a confederate soldier.

I beg, in conclusion, to state that I am willing to accept the results of your ballot without complaint, feeling certain that the honorable members of the general council, after knowing the facts, will not be influenced by misrepresentations of myself.

I thank you for the consideration you have shown me and to my friends who have stood loyally by me in this contest I shall be ever grateful. Very truly yours,

CHARLES DANIEL.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FREE ADVICE! TO HUSBANDS: GET A GAS STOVE AND EVERYTHING WILL BE ALL RIGHT. BETTER GET IT TODAY. FOR SALE BY ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO. COR. BROAD AND ALABAMA. $10.00 AND $12.00 CONNECTED

Garwood's Standard Perfumes MANUFACTURED BY SCHANDEIN & LAND, Philadelphia. All Our Odors Are True to the Natural Flowers. Have You Used Garwood's Cuban Violets? This odor possesses the advantage of improvement over all others and is today the most delightful and fashionable of all toilet luxuries. For sale by the leading druggists throughout the country.

SOCIAL

With prospects most encouraging, and with a larger membership as a starter than any similar institution ever had at its beginning, the new social club being launched by the younger society men of Atlanta, was organized at noon yesterday at the Kimball House.

A large number of enthusiastic young men were present, and steps were taken toward perfecting the organization. Every man present offered his hearty co-operation to the movement, and from present indications it will not be long until the clubhouse will be open to the public.

The new organization starts with thirty names on its membership roll. Many of the representative young men of Atlanta are on this list. This is only a small proportion of those who have manifested a desire to join however, and it is predicted that the club will have fully two hundred members in two or three weeks. There never has been a movement among Atlanta's young men that has met with such enthusiasm.

Lawrence Brooks was made chairman of the meeting yesterday, and Charlie Black secretary. Several of those present made short talks outlining the purpose of the organization, and it was decided to have another meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock in room 112 Kimball House. Those who were not able to attend the meeting yesterday will be present Thursday, when important business will be transacted.

A committee consisting of Linton Tedford chairman, Benton Neal Thornton, Charlie Black, Lawrence Brooks, Porter Langston, and Mays Ball, was appointed to formulate a definite plan of organization and to report to the other members Thursday night.

The chairman has called a meeting of this committee for this afternoon at 4 o'clock in room 112 Kimball House, and it is important that every member be present. The matter of initiation fee and dues, of a clubhouse, and constitution and by-laws will be considered, as well as other matters pertaining to the permanent organiztion.

The question of name for the club will be decided at Thursday night's meeting, and a committee will be appointed to apply for a charter. Among the names suggested yesterday were "Peachtree", "Georgia," "Southern," "Knickerbocker," "Capulet," and Chattahoochee."

The committee is already negotiating with the awner of one of the handsomest homes on Peachtree street for a clubhouse, and it is probable the place will be secured at very reasonable figures. The residence would make an ideal home in every respect.

Social Items.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sheehan, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Caroline, left Sunday on the Southern for New York and Montreal.

Quite a number of delightful card parties have been given at Tallulah Lodge this week. Tuesday evening Mrs. Louis Gholstin, of Atlanta, entertained with euchre. Mrs. Will Barrett, of Augusta, received first prize; Mr. John Hynds, of Gainesville, second prize, and Mrs. Eugene Black, of Atlanta, won the booby. Wednesday Mrs. Will Barrett entertained with a Klondike party. Mrs. Hill won first prize, and Dr. Grambling received the consolation. Thursday evening Mrs. Dr. Calhoun gave a euchre party. Mr. John Hynds won first prize; Miss Wheatley received the consolattun. Among the charming women still at the Lodge are Mrs. Willis Sparks, of Macon; Mrs. Morrison Rodges, of Macon; Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Felton, of Macon; Mrs. Louis Gholstin, Atlanta; Mrs. Rich, Mobile; Mrs. Anderson King, Washington; Mrs. John Hynds, Gainesville; Mrs. McMillan, Mobile; Mrs. A. Barnnall, Mobile; Mrs. Willis, Hawkinsville; Miss Susan Calhoun, Atlanta; Mrs. Dr. Calhoun, Mrs. Caldwell, Newnan, and many others.

***

The Home Mission Society of Trinity church will meet in lecture room Tuesday, September 5th, at 4 o'clock. All ladies of the church invited to be present.

MRS. F. P. CLARKE.

***

Mrs. Eugene Spalding has returned home.

***

Mr. Comer, of Eufaula, Ala., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roby Robinson.

***

Judge Henry B. Tompkins is on a business trip in Sheffield, Ala.

***

Mr. Peter Grant is the guest of friends in the city.

Record Broken Twelve Consecutive Months.

September weather at Tate Spring, East Tenn., is something grand. Already a large contingent of September guests have arrived, and a big crowd is booked for the next week. The season has been a great one, and the sale of the water broke the record again in August. The sales were 87 per cent more than August last year.



A FEW WORDS ABOUT HATS

For the Fall Season.

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Estimates furnished for good work and reasonable charges.

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If you want a choice Washington, Pryor or Pulliam Street lot, attend auction sale Tuesday, September 5th, at 2:30 p. m. Street paved, water, gas and sewer. S. B. Turman, Adm'r., phone 674, 12 W. Alabama Street.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

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WILS WILLIAMS, Secretary. 8-25-4t tues fri

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Don't Get Left

Diamonds are higher but we will sell at the old prices a little longer.

Don't put it off—buy now. We have the goods, it rests with you to get a bargain.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,

Jewelers and Opticians,
7 WEST ALABAMA ST.

Cash paid for old gold and silver.

SAVE MONEY

By Going to

JACK'S

Buying your BREAD. The best HOME-MADE Cream Bread in the city. Three pounds for . . . . . 10 cents

JACK'S BAKERY,
113 Peachtree Street.

E & W TRADE MARK OSCEOLA

Meeting!

Stockholders' Meeting.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1899.

The annual convention of stockholders of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company will be held in the office of the Company at Atlanta, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, September 12th, 1899.

H. M. ABBETT,
Secretary.

PARIAN PAINTS

Beautify, protect and preserve your property.

Parian Paints adhere firmly to tin, galvanized iron, wood, stone or tile and are not affected by climatic changes.

Take no chances of getting a poor job or a poor paint. Insist on your painter using Parian Paints.

Parian Paints produce a high gloss, cover perfectly, and are the most durable paints ever placed on the market.

We guarantee it.

Parian Paint Co

39 S. Pryor St.
Southern Agency CARRARA.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Mr. John E. Dantzler, a popular salesman, who has been with the Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Company for several years, is now with Rich Bros. He hopes to have his friends look him up when out shopping.

Mr. E. P. Hulse is quite ill at his home, at 169 Simpson street. He is resisting a severe attack of typhoid fever, and his family and friends are now apprehensive of the result.

G. A. Ray has announced as a candidate from the second ward and his friends have begun an active canvass for him. At present Mr. Ray has no opposition. He was for a long term of years bailiff in the court of Justice J. G. Bloodworth and is widely known.

Governor Candler authorized a reward yesterday morning of $150 for the capture of Thomas Wilson, of Floyd county, who has been a fugitive from justice since December, 1898.

Wilson is charged with the murder of Thomas Caldwell, and every effort has been made by the sheriff of Floyd county to effect his capture. Upon the request of county officials, who expressed the belief that Wilson would be apprehended if a reward was offered by the state, Governor Candler decided to issue the reward yesterday morning.

The City Baptist Young People's Union meets Thursday evening at the Glenn-wood Avenue Baptist church. The meeting will be in the interest of the Christian culture courses, which start October 1. These studies are the pride of the organization, and it is expected that every union in the city will pursue them this winter. The meeting will be in the nature of an open parliament, which will serve to thoroughly explain the courses, as well as how to organize and conduct a class. All of the unions will be largely represented. Everybody invited.

Dr. T. D. Longino was unanimously selected last night by the voters of the seventh ward to run for council from that ward. There were sixty-eight voters present, among them being Messrs. Hubert Culberson, Joe Hunnicutt, Robert Foreman, Lucien Harris, Malvern Hill, W. J. Bell, Wylie Pope, D. J. Ray, Ovid Stewart, E. V. Carter and Sheriff Nelms and Judge Robert L. Rodgers. Several members present opposed any action at present, but the majority sentiment was overwhelmingly for an indorsement. On the vote Dr. Longino won easily.

The regular monthly meeting of the woman's board of the Florence Crittenden Home will occur Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its regular meeting Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the association parlors. This will be the first meeting of the fall season, and it is important that all members of the auxiliary should be present, as plans for the year will be discussed and accepted. The splendid work which the auxiliary has done in the past, the increase in the number of its members, and the widespread interest its object and success have aroused in Atlanta are too well known to require a description. It is only necessary to notify the friends of the movement that the fall work is about to begin and that co-operation is requested.

Next Thursday evening at the hall of the Cable Piano Company, there will be a delightful entertainment for the benefit of the Woman's Co-operative Home.

Mrs. Mamie Neel McClellan will present a brilliant programme in her delineation of negro sketches, both in music and recitation. She is a native of Alabama, and has familiarized herself with all the quaint dialects of the southland. She is said to possess the same gifts in these lines that have distinguished Polk Miller, and charms her audiences by her bits of song and verse. She deserves a large patronage, the proceeds of the entertainment going to the Woman's Co-operative Home.

Little Charles Sidney, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Robert, died last evening at 7:45 o'clock at the home of his parents, 179 Wyly street. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

The funeral of Master Charles Erwin Campbell, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, will be held from the residence, 246 North Boulevard, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. W. S. Featherston, W. S. Thomson, W. F. Crusselle, F. B. Shepard, E. H. Frazer, J. A. Miller, J. H. Ewing and N. C. Spence will be the pallbearers. The interment will occur at Oakland cemetery.

The Ministers' Evangelical Association met in regular session at the Young Men's Christian Association at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The ministers expressed a desire to lend their co-operation to Rev. Moody when he comes to Atlanta to hold his series of meetings. Dr. Broughton will be notified that the ministers will be ready to assist the work in any way.

Rohhoshana, the Jewish New Year, began yesterday with the setting of the sun. Services were held last evening at the Temple, at 117 Whitehall, and at the Lyceum theater. There will be another service at the Temple this morning, the Rev. Dr. Marx officiating. The event is religiously observed by the Jews, and they transact no business on this day. Today ushers in the 5660th year since the creation of the world, and is an important date in the Hebrew calendar. The services last night were well attended and most interesting.

"Keep to your place and your place will keep you." Without good health we cannot keep situations nor enjoy life. Hood's Sarsaparilla promotes good health and will help you to "Keep your place."

Atlanta to Chattanooga

and return only $1.75 via Western and Atlantic Railroad, Saturday, September 9th. Tickets good until Monday, September 11th.

If you want a choice Washington, Pryor or Pulliam Street lot, attend auction sale Tuesday, September 5th, at 2.30 p. m. Street paved, water, gas and sewer. S. B. Turman, Adm'r., phone 674, 12 W. Alabama Street.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Constitution's Home Study Circle

VACATION STUDIES

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

HISTORIC CITIES OF EUROPE

VI. LONDON.

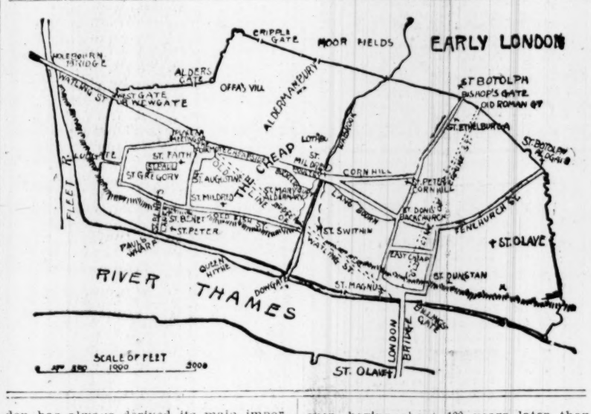
By John Ebenezer Bryant, M. A.

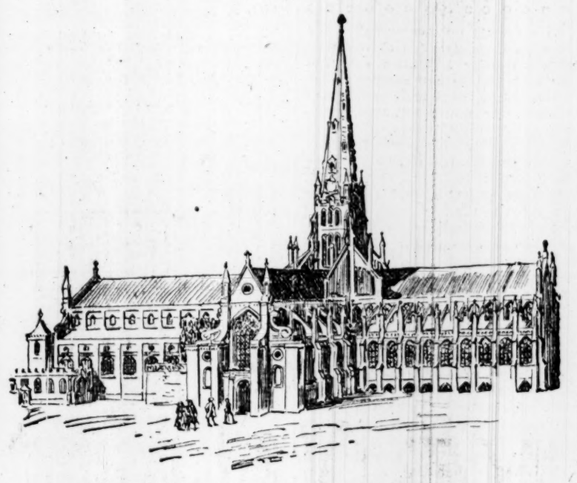
The word "London" is supposed by many historians to have once been "Lhongdun" or "Lhong-tun," which in the ancient British language meant "ship-town." The meaning is significant. London has always derived its main importance from the fact that it has always been an exceptionally well-situated seaport. Once when Queen Mary of England, being angry with the citizens, sent a courtier to tell the mayor and aldermen that if they did not please her better she would remove the parliament to Oxford, the mayor quietly inquired: "Does her majesty mean to divert the river Thames from London or not?" "Why, no," replied the courtier. "Well, then," retorted the mayor, "inform her majesty that we shall do well enough at London, whatever becomes of parliament."

London is situated about fifty miles from the mouth of the Thames. But it was not always so far from the open sea. In the days when the city was first founded, and for centuries afterward, what is now the River Thames below London was a wide estuary, and the mouth of the Thames was close to London itself.

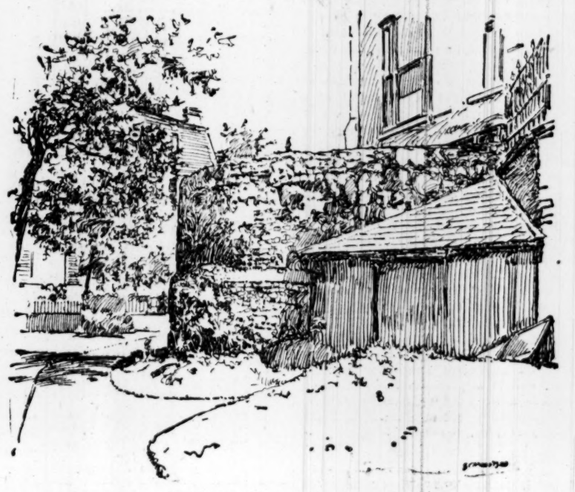
People rarely realize that London is so old a city as it is. It cannot be less than 2,000 years old. It is pretty certain that Julius Ceasar took it and sacked it B. C. 55. It was then a Celtic town, the capital of a Celtic kingdom, ruled over by Cassivelaunus, the chief that Ceasar had most difficulty with in his well-known invasion of Britain in that year.

The authentic history of London, however, begins about 100 years later than this. In the year 43 A. D. the Romans, under the Emperor Claudius, invaded Britain and made a great portion of the island a Roman province. Thenceforward for nearly 400 years London was a Roman city. It was surrounded with a wall and ditch in the Roman fashion. It was furnished with well-paved streets. It had a forum and public baths just as other Roman towns had. It is supposed that there was an amphitheater. Its houses were well built, with porticoes and peristyles. Its temples had friezes and entablatures adorned with moldings and sculptures. Its wealthier citizens lived in villas beyond its walls. It was so important and so prosperous, indeed, that it was known as "urbs augusta," "the emperor's town." The Emperors Hadrian and Severus are known to have visited it. There is even a tradition that the Emperor Constantine the Great whose mother, Helena, was a native of Britain, thought so much of London that he furnished it with new walls.

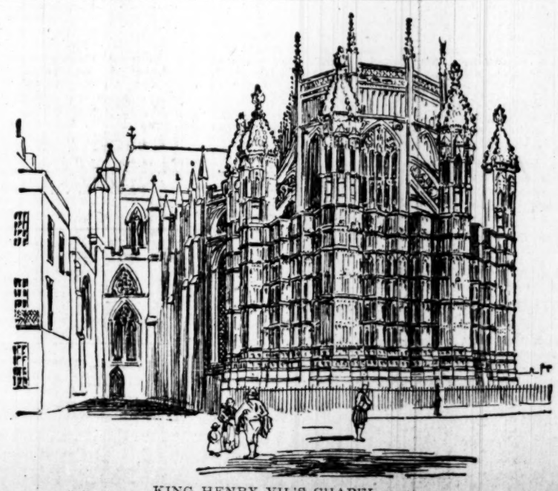




CHURCH OF ST. PAUL'S BEFORE THE FIRE.



SECTION OF LONDON WALL.



KING HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.

But owing to the fact that stone was hard to get near London, while brick was easily got, the London of Roman times was not an enduring city. The remains therefore, of Roman London that still exist are principally such as have been exhumed. For the most part they consist of bricks, tiles, pottery and coins. There is a stone, however, called "London stone," that for over 1,000 years has been preserved with reverential care as a memento of Roman London. It is supposed to have been the "miliarium" for the city, or the central point for measuring distances, the "central milestone," as one may say. Shakespeare refers to it in his 2 Henry VI. (act 4, scene 6). It is now preserved, incased within another stone, fixed close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church in Cannon street, the oldest monument London possesses.



LONDON STONE, CANNON STREET, AS IT APPEARED IN 180.

Roman London was not without its distressful vicissitudes. One of these occurred early in its history. Boadicea, a queen of the Britons in the time of the Emperor Nero, was once for some assertion of independence and resistance to injustice subjected by the Romans, she and her daughters, to cruelty and insult. Boadicea aroused her people to revolt. She marched to London and captured it and burned it to the ground. What is more, she put to death (so it is said) 70,000 London citizens. In revenge for the insults inflicted upon her and her daughters she hanged what Roman women she caught, hanged them naked. Britain was nearly lost to Rome then. But in the end the Romans gained a decisive victory, and Boadicea knowing what fate was hers should she be taken, made away with herself by poison. This was in the year A. D. 62.

London, as we have said, was a Roman city for nearly 400 years. We can get an idea of how long a period of time this was by remembering that the three greatest events in modern history, the events that have exerted the greatest influences on the development of modern civilization—the invention of printing, the discovery of America and the reformation—have had only a like period of time to exert their influences in. During these 400 years Britain to a great extent took on the Roman civilization. Under Roman engineers great works were accomplished, the parallels to which are found only in our modern railways and canals. For example, the embankments that narrowed the estuary of the Thames and made it a river were begun, if not completed, in Roman times. Britain also during the Roman occupancy became Christianized. For 100 or perhaps 150 years before the Romans finally left Britain the country was Christian. A cathedral is supposed to have been built on the very spot where St. Paul's now stands. But early in the fifth century all Romans were needed in their own city. The Goths were pouring down upon Rome in swarms. In 401 the last Roman legion left Britain, and in 410 Britain became once more independent.

Not for long, however. To the Romans succeeded the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles, and soon Britain, or at least that part of Britain we now call England, became an "Anglo-Saxon"—that is to say, an "English"—kingdom. London, well situated, well built, well fortified, became an English city, although as a rule the Saxons and their fellow-invaders disliked to live in walled cities. Heathens at first, they destroyed the cathedral of London the Christianized Romans and Britons had built, but early in the seventh century they were themselves Christianized. In the year 604 St. Augustine consecrated two English bishops, one of them to be bishop of London. Six years later in the year 610 King Ethelbert built the cathedral of St. Paul's.

Here, then, thirteen centuries ago we have a veritable beginning of the "historic London" we now know. Ever since that early time a cathedral church has stood upon that venerable site. The first "St. Paul's" lasted till 1087, four and three-quarter centuries, as long a period of time as from now back to that remote date when the warlike Henry V was making France a possession of England. The second St. Paul's, though frequently damaged by fire, lasted till the "great fire" of 1666, nearly six centuries. The present St. Paul's is more than two centuries old.

The antiquity of that other great church of London is even greater. At the time when King Etheibert, "on the highest ground of London," was building St. Paul's his nephew, King Sebert, who was tributary to him, "on the marshy ground to the westward where the river bends up from the south," was "restoring" a church that ever since away back in the Roman times had stood there consecrated to St. Peter. This church of St. Peter's, built by King Sebert so long ago, and miraculously, so the legends tell us, consecrated by St. Peter himself, is what we now know as the world-famed Westminster abbey.

Of course not King Sebert's church itself. We scarcely know how long King Sebert's church lasted. It had the usual experience of the churches of those times—now in ruins through fire or because of the sack of some pillaging invader, now restored and put to sacred use again. At last, when the Danes were troubling England, it was wholly demolished. But in 1065, one year before the conqueror's time, King Edward the Confessor, completed the celebrated structure, which in parts at least exists to the present day, which still contains his venerable tomb, and which for over 800 years has been the most sacred spot on earth to Englishmen. A great deal of the present church, however, owes its origin to Henry III. and Edward I. of the thirteenth century. A conspicuously beautiful part of the edifice is the chapel built at the end of the fifteenth century by Henry VII.

Note—This paper will be continued on Tuesday next.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D., "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles 10c at all drug stores. Regular size 50c and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded.

A PAIR OF CREAMS

Creates Excitement on Whitehall Street During the Parade.

The float of the Rhudy Furniture Company in the parade yesterday attracted much attention, and many flattering remarks that were well deserved. It was drawn by a pair of stylish cream-colored horses, and showed to great advantage. The handsome articles of furniture and household furnishings on it. The float was the work of Mr. Trigg, a member of the firm, and a gentleman of no mean taste and decorative ability. If you want anything in their line, give them a call.

For Nervous Exhaustion

there is no remedy equal to

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.

For sale by all jewelers.

The Brown Supply Company

47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

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General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools

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Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe for Steam, Water and Gas.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose Packing, Etc.

Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.

Write for Prices.

N. P. PRATT LABORATORY, Fitten Buildin

Analytical and Assay Department:—We assay ores of gold, silver, copper, etc. We analyze fertilizers, clays, ochres, paints, oils, coals iron ores, mineral waters and all commercial products.

Are you satisfied that the materials you buy are up to the standards? Why not have them analyzed? We do this work. 'Phone 1624.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS."

BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO

SPECIAL NOTICES

MEETING.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Atlanta Lecture Association will be held at 4 p. m. Tuesday, September 5th, at the Young Men's Library. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

FRANK WELDON, President.
JOSIAH CARTER, Secretary.
9-2 3t

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

All duly qualified brethren are cordially invited to meet with us.

MAX Z. CHIST, Secretary. FRED. LeBLOND, W. M.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PONDER—The friends of Mrs. F. E. Ponder, Mr. E. J. Ponder and Miss Pearl Ponder are invited to attend the funeral of the former today at 4:30 o'clock from her late residence, 20 Morrison avenue. Interment at Cocoa, Ga., Wednesday.

CAMPBELL—The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral of Charles Erwin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, from the residence, 246 North Boulevard, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The interment will be at Oakland. Messrs. W. S. Featherston, W. S. Thomson, W. F. Crusselle, F. B. Shepard, E. H. Frazer, J. A. Miller, J. H. Ewing and N. C. Spence are requested to act as pallbearers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman to fill the unexpired term of Dr. J. D. Turner, resigned. Respectfully, H. M. BEUTELL.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for alderman from the north side, subject to city primary.

HARVEY JOHNSON.

For Councilmen.

First Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to city primary. S. P. MONCRIEF.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward subject to city primary. W. M. TERRY.
8-10 thr sun

Third Ward.

I am a candidate for councilman from the third ward, subject to action of democratic primary. A. C. MINHINNETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for council from the fourth ward, subject to the white primary to be held October 5th. GEORGE S. BROWN.

Fifth Ward.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for council from the Fifth ward, subject to city primary. A. Q. ADAMS.

Sixth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the action of the primary.

J. A. HUTCHISON.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, September 4.—Forecast: Virginia—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair and warmer; fresh easterly, shifting to southerly, winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Local showers and thunder storms Tuesday and probably Wednesday, except fair in extreme northern portion; winds mostly fresh easterly.

Western Florida—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh southerly winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, although brief local thunderstorms are probable in southern portion; fresh winds, mostly southerly.

Louisiana—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, although brief local thunderstorms are probable in eastern portions; fresh winds, mostly southerly.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair; continued warm Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh winds mostly southerly.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature.. 81
Daily normal temperature.. 81
Highest temperature.. 96
Lowest temperature.. 68
Total rainfall.. .. .. .00
Deficiency since January 1st.. .. .. .. 1.16

General Weather Report.

Reports received at Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1899. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th Meridian time:

STATION.	Temperature.	Maximum	Rainfall in inches.
New York, clear	68	74	.00
Norfolk, clear	72	82	.00
Charlotte, clear	86	94	.00
Raleigh, clear	80	94	.00
Wilmington, clear	80	90	.00
Charleston, clear	80	86	.00
Augusta, clear	86	90	.00
Savannah, clear	80	90	.00
Jacksonville, clear	80	88	.00
Jupiter, clear	80	84	.06
Key West clear	80	86	.00
Atlanta, clear	88	92	.00
Atlanta, clear	88	92	.00
Tampa, cloudy	78	88	.00
Montgomery, part cloudy	86	94	.00
Vicksburg, part cloudy	84	94	.00
New Orleans, clear	84	94	.00
Port Eads, part cloudy	84	88	.00
Palestine, clear	88	96	.00
Galveston, clear	86	92	.00
Corpus Christi, part cloudy	82	88	.00
Buffalo, clear	60	70	.00
Detroit, part cloudy	64	78	.00
Chicago, clear	78	84	.00
Memphis, clear	86	94	.00
Chattanooga, clear	88	94	.00
Knoxville, clear	88	96	.00
Cincinnati, clear	84	88	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	84	88	.00
St. Louis, clear	92	96	.00
Kansas City, clear	90	96	.00
Omaha, clear	90	96	.00
Huron, clear	78	86	.00
Rapid City, clear	80	82	.00
North Platte, clear	84	94	.00
Dodge City, clear	90	94	.00
Abilene, clear	90	94	.00
Mobile, clear	84	90	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

C. H. SWIFT

AGENT.

UNDERTAKER.

21 S. Pryor. Telephone 240.

Atlanta to Chattanooga

and return only $1.75 via Western and Atlantic Railroad, Saturday, September 9th. Tickets good until Monday, September 11th.

Attend sale of Library Property, on premises, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.